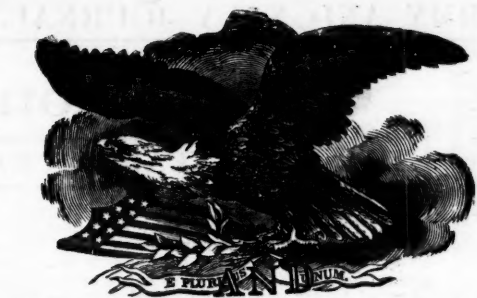


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WHOLE NUMBER 2228.

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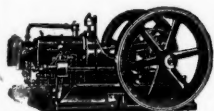


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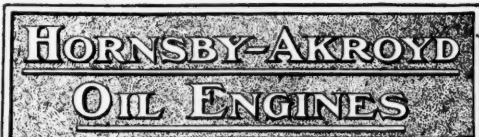
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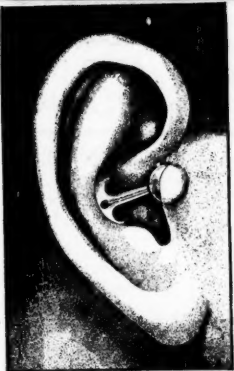


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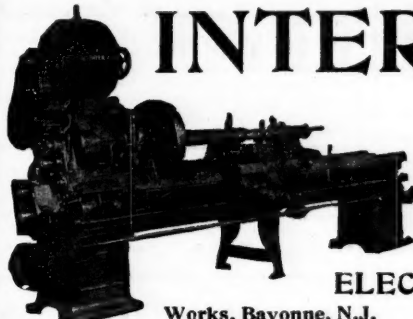
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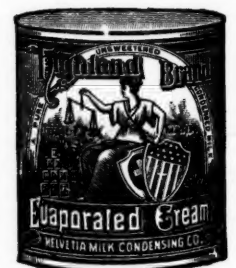
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Mr. William J. Bryan, after a careful study of conditions in the Philippines, reiterates his former utterances concerning our national duty to the islands—namely, that we should recognize their independence and guarantee them against foreign interference. He would modify his original plan, however, by organizing the Northern islands into a single government patterned after that of Cuba, but would retain the Southern islands, including Mindanao and Jolo, under American control until their inhabitants qualify themselves for self-rule. Briefly stated, Mr. Bryan's plan is as follows: "If our nation would at once declare its intention to treat the Filipinos living north of Mindanao as it treated the Cubans, and then proceed, first, to establish a stable government, patterned after our own; second, to convert that government into a native government by the substitution of Filipino officials as rapidly as possible; third, to grant independence to the Filipinos, reserving such harbors and naval stations as may be thought necessary, and, fourth, to announce its purpose to protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny—if our nation would do this, it would save a large annual expense, protect its trade interests, gratify the just ambition of the Filipinos for national existence and repeat the moral victory won in the case of Cuba. In return for protection from without, the Filipinos would agree, as the Cubans did, that in their dealings with other nations they would not embarrass us." Mr. Bryan holds that the inhabitants of the Northern islands of the archipelago are fitted for self-government, but that opinion is directly contrary to the views of a multitude of observers, both military and civilian, who are far more familiar with the real condition of the Filipinos than he is. He saw things from the tourist's view-point, but our military and civilian representatives, who have been in practical contact with the natives and officially engaged in caring for them, are virtually unanimous in declaring that it will take generations to fit them for self-government. Mr. Bryan's plan for dividing the archipelago into two separate nations is curious. By what right could we do that? If it is our duty to get out of the islands it is also our duty to leave them as we found them, under a single political control and at liberty to organize their government as they please. Mr. Bryan's attempt to trace an analogy between the Philippines and Cuba is disingenuous. We engaged in the Spanish War with a distinct pledge that Cuba should be free to rule herself, and that pledge has been fulfilled. We made no such pledge with respect to Porto Rico or the Philippines. Moreover, if we should withdraw from the Philippines and invoke the Monroe Doctrine to maintain their independence, the world would laugh at us. If we leave the islands it must be unconditionally and for good, barring, of course, such naval bases as we may establish there. The idea that we can withdraw and still forbid other nations to enter the archipelago is misleading and dangerous. The sooner we rid our minds of it the better.

A sergeant of the Army recruiting service sends us a suggestion which seems to be well worthy of consideration. He says: "In view of the large number of desertions from the Army, much has been said recently upon the subject of making the Service attractive. As this directly concerns every enlisted man, I take the liberty to express the opinion of one of them. Since the military and naval forces are very frequently required to act in conjunction when in active service, I can see no good reason why they should be so rigidly separated in time of peace. As for myself I have served for some time in the Army, and although I intend to put the bulk of the remainder of my service in the Navy, I should welcome the opportunity to put one enlistment in the Navy, if the time so served could be counted in computing the time required for retirement. And an enlistment so served would not only be a valuable experience for me,

but would, I believe, increase my efficiency for further service as a non-commissioned officer or private in the Army. If transfers from the Army to the Navy, and vice versa, were permitted under about the same restrictions as now govern transfers from one arm of the military Service to another, and the whole time spent in either the Army or Navy counted on retirement, the following advantages might be gained: Naval recruits who are chronically sea-sick could, if otherwise fit, be transferred to the Army instead of being discharged. Enlisted men of the Army would be given an opportunity to visit foreign countries, an opportunity which appeals to every intelligent man. A large per cent. of the enlisted men of both branches would be available for service on either land or water, should the occasion ever require it. Deserting from one branch for the express purpose of enlisting in the other, an offense by no means uncommon, would be eliminated. Men could be assigned to that branch for which they manifest the greater aptness and capacity. There are doubtless many failures in both branches who could be transferred with benefit both to themselves and the public service. The way would be made clear to the joint operation of recruiting stations, thereby eliminating nearly one-half of the expense of the recruiting service. I have been on this duty for three years, and fully one-half of the men who apply here express a desire to enlist in the Navy and could be secured for that branch."

Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Farley, U.S.A., has recently come into possession of a collection of letters written from Europe in 1828-9 by his father, Lieut. John Farley, 1st Artillery, U.S.A., who at the time was on furlough under instructions from the War Department to observe while in Paris the best system for military maps and lithographic drawings, with a view to its adoption by the United States Government. General Farley has edited these letters for publication in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, and the first instalment appears in the May-June number of that periodical. Lieutenant Farley was graduated from the Military Academy in 1823, and was accompanied to Europe by Lieut. John M. Fessenden, who was graduated in 1824. In Paris they received much attention from General Lafayette, who entertained them at his chateau, La Grange. An interesting fact disclosed in one of these letters is that Lieutenant Farley was requested to make the design for the vase presented to Lafayette by the midshipmen of the frigate Brandywine, which conveyed the General to France in 1826, when he returned from his last visit to the United States. Lieutenant Farley's letters are replete with interest, and contain much information as to social, political and military conditions in Paris at that time. He was young, observant, impressionable and sympathetic, and his descriptions of what he saw and heard are exceedingly entertaining. He was deeply impressed with the generous hospitality of Lafayette, whom he describes as "our country's benefactor par excellence," and of whom he made a pen and ink sketch from life which possesses a peculiar interest. This first instalment of Lieutenant Farley's letters, which every officer of the Army will be glad to read, concludes with the following account of the author's final parting with Lafayette: "The General took leave of us in a truly paternal and affectionate manner, saying that he regarded us as his American sons, and we on our part left him with that regret which always accompanies the thoughts of leaving a friend whom we could never expect to see again on this side of the grave."

It is fortunate for the victims of the San Francisco disaster that the accounts of all expenditures for their relief from the funds which have been so generously contributed will be carefully audited under the supervision of Major Gen. Alfred E. Bates, U.S.A., former Paymaster General of the Army, who has volunteered his services for that important work. This arrangement insures the utmost care and economy in disbursements for relief work, and it will serve as a convincing assurance to the public that every dollar contributed to the fund will be expended solely in behalf of those for whom it is intended. No less commendable is the arrangement established at San Francisco providing that purchases of supplies for the sufferers shall be made by officers of the Subsistence Department of the Army on requisition from the Red Cross, thus making it possible to obtain the necessary commodities at the prices paid by the Government for similar articles with the added assurance of the desired condition and quality. The co-operation of the military with the civil authorities in the administration and distribution of relief in the ruined city is one of the most wholesome features of the whole situation. It gives an element of stability, simplicity and economy to the conduct of the work in hand which is vital to its success. The people of San Francisco could give no stronger evidence of their sanity and hard common sense than appears in the unquestioning confidence and subordination with which they have turned to the Army for protection and relief in the dreadful calamity which has overtaken them.

Noting the recent order stipulating that nominees for admission to the Military Academy must be at least five feet five inches in height, the New Orleans Picayune sarcastically remarks that the military authorities seem to prefer bigness to the other qualities which make real manhood. The introduction of gunpowder, our esteemed contemporary contends, took away all the disadvantages

that were suffered by small men, and placed them on an equality in battle with the big ones. "From that time to the present," the Picayune continues, "there has been no slur cast upon the soldiers of small stature until it was done recently by the United States military authorities. The people who live in those States and sections of the Union where the water is free from lime and other mineral ingredients naturally have small bony frames, but there is no evidence that the men from those districts failed as soldiers, either physically or intellectually, during the Civil War. But when men were being enlisted for the Spanish War the new rule had come in, and only men of big bone were accepted. The war with Spain was a mere bagatelle, and was no test of the quality and ability of the United States soldiers, but it is a fad with the military authorities to revive the notions of the Middle Ages as to soldiers, a period when there was no great soldierhood or soldiery. To-day manhood is in the nerve, and not in the muscle, of men. The Japanese race produces, as a rule, men that are scarcely above the standard of the dwarf, but they have recently astonished the world with their military science, skill, courage, patriotism and capacity to win victories. No Russian army has been able to stand against them, and it has got to be determined by some future trial whether or not the troops of any Western race can successfully withstand them."

From New Orleans, April 21, 1906, W. A. Curtis sends us the following reasonable and vigorous protest against the use of the uniform of the United States Army by civilians: "Yesterday I noticed about the 'ornariest' looking Regular officer imaginable. I said to myself, 'Can such things be?' Yes, he had the 'U.S.' on his collar, the full uniform. I wondered how he had ever passed either physical or mental examination. To-day the mystery was solved. I came upon some very sloppy looking cadets from some swamp-water academy or other, their coats the Regular officer's coat, 'U.S.' on collar, but the trousers gray. The apparition I saw yesterday wearing staff trousers was their commandant. How long can bell boys, peanut vendors, elevator boys, barkers for dentists and medical charlatans wear the uniform or insignia of the Army? No military school, no military organization should be allowed to wear uniforms without a license from the War Department. Military insignia should be forbidden. You cannot with impunity wear badges of secret societies to which you do not belong, cannot style yourself doctor if you are not; military uniforms, insignia and titles should be protected. The State troops would all join to get a bill of this kind passed, and it should be pushed at once."

Even to those who are most generously disposed toward the veterans or the families of veterans of our wars, the constant growth of the pension rolls must be a matter of increasing concern. The present Congress has been in session five months, and of the 2,380 measures which it has enacted in that time, 2,250 were pension bills. At the long session two years ago about 1,800 pension bills were passed—the largest number at any session in many years—but it will be seen that that record has already been surpassed at the present session and the likelihood is that more than three thousand bills of that character will have been enacted when an adjournment is taken. We do not doubt that these pensions are just and proper, nor can there be any doubt as to the willingness of the people to bear the added burden which they impose upon the taxpayers of the country. That burden, however—and it is more likely to grow than diminish in the next few years—is a constant and emphatic reminder that our short-sighted policy of improvising armies and training them for war in time of war instead of providing for their mobilization and training in time of peace makes ours the costliest military system in the world.

The Lake Forest Academy Dramatic Club entertained the soldiers in the mess hall at Fort Sheridan, Ill., last Monday with "The Private Secretary." Prof. W. M. Lewis was in charge. An excellent performance was given. The present season at Fort Sheridan terminates with a remarkable record of entertainments for the enlisted men. A play or other form of entertainment was put on nearly every Monday evening through the winter, and no admission fee charged. The patriotic people of Chicago, Lake Forest and Highland Park deserve credit for their efforts to entertain the soldiers at the post this winter without expense to the post.

The memoirs of General Kuropatkin, a voluminous work covering the Russo-Japanese war, is being published at Moscow, Russia, under the supervision of its author. The volumes give a defense for Kuropatkin's strategy in all the important battles of the war and criticize so freely the lack of support given the General in high quarters in St. Petersburg and the conduct of certain of his subordinates that the author, it is said, thought seriously of publishing the work only posthumously.

Messrs. John Wiley & Sons, 43 and 45 East Nineteenth street, New York, have in preparation "Notes on Military Explosives," by Erasmus M. Weaver, major, Art. Corps, U.S.A.; General Staff detail, late instructor of the Department of Artillery, Chemistry and Explosives, Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and Artillery inspector, Atlantic Division.

The close of the Russo-Japanese war, the steady increase of Japan's navy and of her merchant marine, the Panama Canal project and the great awakening of China all combine to indicate that the great international rivalries of the future will have as their objective the domination of the Pacific. Prior to the late war many writers of international repute, including Archibald Colquhoun, the English expert in colonial problems, frankly expressed the belief that the mastery of the Pacific would pass to the United States as against England. But the sudden rise of Japan to the rank of a great power has brought a new and important factor into the problem, a factor whose energy, enterprise and ambition cannot be ignored, and whose competition for supremacy on the Pacific will be observed with world-wide attention. The struggle will be between the United States, Great Britain and Japan, and while it will probably be a commercial rather than a naval contest, it will necessarily have a direct and powerful effect upon the naval policy of all three nations. This subject is the theme of some striking utterances by a prominent European diplomat, stationed in Washington, who, in an interview published in the Boston Transcript, is quoted as follows: "The development of Great Britain and the United States looms up as the constant factor in the relations of the Pacific. That of Japan—to my belief—is uncertain, while that of Russia is so small that it cannot be admitted for consideration. Of those two powers, Great Britain is at present undoubtedly the better equipped, while the United States may go on steadily developing its strength, and the British, preoccupied with so many other interests, be unable to keep pace with it. England, so irritable at the far smaller augmentation of the German fleet, submits to the increase of American naval power without any parley. It is not—as it is generally believed—because she has reconciled herself, being powerless to oppose it, but because past events and indications of the future portend that the two great navies will always be one in spirit, if not under one flag. Should the American Navy continue its increase it will at the time the Panama Canal is opened be the most formidable power in the Pacific Ocean. According to British critics, Russia is lost forever to the Pacific on account of her late defeat. One thing, at any rate, appears to evolve itself clearly in conclusion: The United States, Great Britain and Japan will constitute the three nations among which the Pacific equilibrium is to be established. And the United States, it seems, has the best chance of future predominance. Germany and France must remain behind, because they are materially hampered by European policies."

Secretary Bonaparte's statement to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, which appeared in these columns on April 7, to the effect that he was not satisfied with the work of the Navy recruiting service, and that he would devote special attention to it during the coming summer, with a view to improving its efficiency, is recalled by the refusal of the committee to include in the Navy Appropriation bill an item authorizing an increase of 3,000 in the enlisted personnel of the Navy. There is at present a shortage of about 5,000 men in the enlisted force, and there has been a shortage of large proportions for several years. The committee appears to have reasoned that it would be needless to authorize an increase in the force until the maximum now authorized has been recruited, and that reasoning has considerable force. We believe, however, that the present shortage is due not so much to defective work by the recruiting service as to other conditions. The pay, while higher than that of enlisted men in other navies, is not such as to attract young men of the desired quality. The physical examinations exclude many applicants for enlistment, the opportunities for advancement are fewer than in the Army and the rising scale of wages in civilian vocations places the Government at a disadvantage in obtaining men for the Service. The most serious obstacle, however, which the Government encounters in recruiting for the Navy is that we have virtually no merchant marine to draw from. We are trying to build up a great Navy at a time when our merchant marine is stagnant and decaying. No government ever succeeded in such an undertaking under such conditions. No nation ever became great in naval warfare which did not base its navy on its merchant service. With a large and flourishing merchant marine there would be no trouble in manning our warships. The surplus in one would fill the other. In time of war many merchant ships are placed out of commission, and their crews instinctively seek employment in the Navy. In time of peace when naval vessels are placed out of commission their crews find places on merchant vessels. The two services act as feeders and supporters to each other. Not until these rudimentary facts are recognized and acted upon by Congress through legislation to develop an American merchant marine will the problem of Navy recruiting be definitely solved.

Secretary Bonaparte has asked Congress to appropriate \$135,000 for the construction of the crypt in the chapel at the Naval Academy in which the remains of John Paul Jones will finally be placed. Following is the text of a letter Secretary Bonaparte has sent to Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and to Representative Foss, chairman of the House Naval Committee: "The crypt of the chapel at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, having been selected as the place of final deposit of the body of John Paul Jones, I have the honor to recommend that suitable provision be

made for finishing this part of the building in a manner appropriate to such purpose. Under existing contracts the crypt of the chapel will be left in the rough, with exposed concrete and brick work. The Department has been in correspondence with the architect of the building, Mr. Ernest Flagg, and has received from him an estimate and tentative plans for the finishing of the crypt. A copy of the letter of the architect is enclosed for the information of the committee. It will be seen that Mr. Flagg's suggestions are based upon a substantial, though not the more costly, style of finish and decoration. Inasmuch as the appropriations heretofore made for the erection of buildings at the Naval Academy are not sufficient to cover the finishing of the crypt in the manner herein suggested, even if such action could appropriately be taken without the special sanction of Congress, the draft of a measure authorizing the work, and providing an appropriation of \$135,000 therefor, is enclosed. Learning that, in the preliminary steps connected with this matter, before it was taken up by the Government, Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador of the United States at Paris, had expended from his private purse the sum of \$35,000, this Department was prepared to recommend that he be reimbursed therefor; but he has most generously and patriotically declined to accept such reimbursement, suggesting that, instead, the sum originally proposed for the finishing of the crypt, \$100,000, and which, it was feared, would be inadequate to do so appropriately, be increased by the amount of any reimbursement to which he might be supposed to be entitled. In view of this public-spirited suggestion by General Porter, the sum named in the estimate for the finishing and decoration of the crypt is made \$135,000. This sum, it is believed, is barely sufficient to complete the work in a simple, but suitable and substantial, manner."

Claims for extra pay for volunteers of the Spanish War arise out of two Acts passed by Congress. One of these, that of Jan. 12, 1899, provides that in lieu of granting leave of absence to those who served honorably beyond the limits of the United States they shall receive two months' extra pay on discharge, and all who served within the United States one month's extra pay. The Act of May 26, 1900, extends this act to those honorably discharged without furlough. The practice almost universally prevailed in the war with Spain of granting a furlough or leave of absence of one month or two months, but so much work remained to be done prior to muster out that nearly all of the officers remained on duty, cheerfully performing the work required of them. When they applied for their extra pay, they were generally informed that the records showed that they had obtained and enjoyed a leave of absence. The Treasury refused to receive any evidence to the contrary. In 1900 Col. Charles B. Hunt, of the 1st Ohio Regiment, by his attorneys, the Messrs. King, of Washington, D.C., presented his claim to the Court of Claims and that court decided that although the records show a leave of absence, yet as the evidence very clearly demonstrated that he had remained steadily on duty in Cincinnati during the entire so-called leave of absence period, he was entitled to the benefit of the act. As the claims under this decision will be outlawed after six years from the time the claim originated, the officers of volunteers interested are hastening to present them. Many cases have been decided by the Court of Claims since in favor of officers who though nominally in the enjoyment of leave of absence were actually on duty. As the act under which these claims are made was passed May 26, 1900, claims must all be presented by May 26, 1906, or they will be forever barred. Officers affected should lose no further time in the immediate presentation of their claims, if they do not wish to lose all benefit of the law.

Hearty and generous as was the welcome given to Gen. Horace Porter at the recent ceremony in honor of the memory of John Paul Jones at the Naval Academy, all hands agree that the distinguishing demonstration on that occasion was the tribute awarded to Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N. The President's reference to what has been done "by our fighting men of the sea, from Perry and McDonough to Farragut and Dewey," provoked an outburst of enthusiasm which lasted several minutes, and at the end of it President Roosevelt made this felicitous interpolation: "All of which shows that while Presidents are very well in their way, it is a great thing to have the memory of a first of May." In a description of the affair at Annapolis the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript says: "Naval officers who served with Dewey at Manila Bay that May morning eight years ago, say that although the Admiral's hair has grown whiter they can see little change that has been wrought since the morning of his historic victory over the Spanish fleet. Every morning in the week finds him at his office in the General Board room in the Navy Department annex, where he puts in all the forenoon in the discharge of his duties as president of the General Board. The afternoon he spends in driving, which, with walking, makes up his favorite exercise. The Admiral had a narrow escape while driving in Rock Creek Park several days ago, of which little has been heard. As his trap turned one of the sharp corners in the park at the bottom of a hill an automobile was seen coming down the hill at high speed, faster than the law allows. There was barely room for two vehicles to pass at a slow rate of speed. The chauffeur quickly recognized the Admiral, saw the danger and turned his machine against the embankment. The automobile was damaged badly, but the occupants

escaped injury, and the Admiral's team was saved a dangerous collision."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune reports that the defeat of Representative Bankhead, of Alabama, by Capt. Richmond P. Hobson for the Democratic nomination in the 6th District is regarded as another evidence of the popularity of President Roosevelt. Although the 6th Alabama District is overwhelmingly Democratic, Captain Hobson won his victory by using the President's slogan of "a greater Navy." It says: "The people of the 6th Alabama are probably not vitally interested in the Navy on account of any personal or financial advantage its growth would bring about. They are far removed from the Gulf of Mexico, and cannot hope to benefit from the building or outfitting of great ships; and need have no fear of bombardment from the guns of an enemy's fleet. These people, however, all believe in the President, and know he wants a greater Navy and is determined to get it from Congress if he can prevail upon the members to appropriate the money. 'Some of the Congressmen who attended the John Paul Jones ceremonies at Annapolis ought to take the victory of Hobson as an object lesson,' said one of the members who did not happen to make the trip. 'When they came back from that affair some of them were inclined to resent the lecture the President read them about failing to provide the ships and men that our Navy needs. Some of those members are quite likely to bump into the same sort of an unpleasant proposition that Mr. Bankhead encountered if they do not regard the "greater Navy" with more favor than they have recently shown. The people of this country, whether they are on the seaboard or among the mountains, are willing to pay for the ships and train the officers the President demands.' Some of Mr. Hobson's enthusiastic admirers are now talking of him as a candidate for the Presidency."

Inasmuch as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was the first publication to suggest that Congress extend the thanks of the American people to Gen. Horace Porter for his successful efforts to discover the grave and reclaim the remains of John Paul Jones, we observe with sincere pleasure that both branches of Congress have adopted the following joint resolution: "Resolved, That the thanks of the people of the United States are justly due and are hereby tendered to Gen. Horace Porter, lately Ambassador to France, for his disinterested and patriotic services in conducting, upon his own initiative and at his own expense, a series of researches and excavations extending over a period of six years and resulting in the recovery of the body of Admiral John Paul Jones from a forgotten grave in a foreign land, and its return to the country which he had loved so well and so heroically served. Resolved, That General Porter be requested to furnish Congress a copy of his remarks at the exercises at Annapolis, April 24, and that when received they shall be printed in the Record."

The New York Times says: "As newspapers 'find fault' a lot themselves, of course they have no right to complain because they are themselves the objects of endless harsh criticism, but some of it is just a little unreasonable and therefore irritating. For instance, one of our readers—a very kindly one, by the way, and evidently a little apprehensive as to the reception of his advice, suggests that the newspapers could be read more easily if their pages were of smaller size. 'Why not,' he asks, 'get up all the daily newspapers in more convenient form for handling—in such form, for example, as your Saturday Review of Books or the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL—more like a book, that is. The present 'blanket sheets' are unwieldy, especially in a crowded street car; they take up too much room, and the loose sheets, when unfolded in a draughty car, are extremely annoying to yourself and your neighbor and provocative of language not looked upon favorably in Sunday school."

Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, a prominent citizen of New York, who was in San Francisco when the great earthquake wrecked the city, awards high praise to the work of the Regular troops in dealing with the chaotic conditions which followed the disaster. "The Regulars," he says, in a press interview, "saved San Francisco. The militia got drunk and killed people. The hoodlums south of Market street were all burned out, and they swarmed up in the swell quarter. The report was that they meant to fire the houses of the rich which had not been destroyed. That had to be guarded against. The military commandeered all the liquor, beer and wine in the city, and when the casks and bottles were broken the hoodlums got upon their knees and lapped the liquor out of the gutters."

Mr. Whitridge, who has been appointed special Ambassador to represent the United States Government at the marriage of King Alfonso of Spain, has invited 1st Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, C.E., to serve as his military aide. There could be no better selection or one that would approve itself more heartily to public opinion here and abroad.

An officer who was at San Francisco at the time of the earthquake writes that "one of the happy thoughts of the commanding officer of the Presidio was the ordering out of his band to cheer up the sufferers, and in every way we all tried to make as much out of the doleful situation as possible."

Probably nothing more absurd has arisen in connection with the disaster at San Francisco than the suggestion that sanitary experts of the Japanese army be engaged to supervise the refugee camps and administer the relief work provided for the victims. This suggestion is merely another manifestation of the exaggerated estimate placed upon the medical service of the Japanese army by superficial observers from America and elsewhere. The work of the Japanese medical corps in the late war was excellent, and there is no disposition to belittle it, but the notion that it was perfect or superior to that of any other, as certain sentimental enthusiasts would have the world believe, is rank nonsense. The Japanese themselves frankly recognized the shortcomings of their sanitary and medical service, and were both amused and mystified by the indiscriminate praise bestowed upon it by various foreign observers. In sanitation, medicine and hospital practice they have nothing that we lack, and if the suggestion that they be placed in control of the refugee camps at San Francisco were made to them they would probably regard it as a joke. Under the supervision of the Medical Corps of the Army health conditions at San Francisco are amazingly good. We doubt whether the world has ever witnessed a calamity approximating that at San Francisco and followed by such complete absence of disease. The situation in the ruined city and in the adjacent camps for refugees affords eloquent and conclusive testimony to the energy, skill and working methods of the Medical Corps of the Army. The proposal that this important work should be under Japanese control is at once ludicrous and impertinent. "In theory," as a correspondent of the New York Sun aptly remarks, "we can learn nothing from the Japanese. It is in practice that we must bow before them. Japan's record of army health was made not by printing wise rules and formulating scientific codes, but by compelling exact obedience to the regulations established by authority. I have read that these regulations were comparatively easy to enforce among the Japanese, and I take this to be true, for the Japanese are trained to obedience from childhood. The training of a large proportion of Americans is different. Lack of parental authority is a standing disgrace and reproach in American homes. The spirit of insubordination is not sufficiently checked in childhood, and with increasing years it becomes the marked characteristic of the American citizen. We need no lessons in science from the Japanese. What we do need is to learn and practice the virtue of obedience to authority and the necessity of authority's enforcement of its decrees. The Japanese know no more about the prevention of disease than we, no more about the methods to be adopted if epidemics are to be averted. Our authorities in medicine and hygiene have laid down time after time the rules that should guide the populace if public health is to be maintained in time of emergency and under normal conditions."

Capt. A. T. Hunter, of the Canadian militia, in the course of a lecture "In Defense of the Empire," which he recently delivered before the Empire Club of Toronto, protested earnestly against any policy which might tend to transform the Canadian forces into "a servile imitation of the British regular army." "During the South African war," he said, speaking satirically of England's unwillingness to learn, "the undrilled and undisciplined Boers caused infinite annoyance by the discourtesy with which they disregarded the rules of tactics as laid down by all first class European experts. It took about six or seven times their numbers to convince these ignorant farmers of the error in their mode of fighting, and there was a tendency among English officers to favor more extended or looser formations, and something called individual initiative. Individual initiative, I may say, is that degree of human reason which is permitted to a common soldier to enable him to come in out of a rain of bullets. The older type of soldier was mobile only as a wheelbarrow, when his officer wheeled him into position." Captain Hunter favors the organization and maintenance of a Canadian force of 1,000 men for foreign service in defense of the Empire, and with the following qualifications: 1. They shall be able to ride well enough to get from one place to another. 2. They shall be able to shoot with great accuracy at the long ranges, that is, from 600 yards to 1,500 yards, which are the ranges at which the precisely drilled soldier of Europe never hits anybody except by accident. 3. They shall know the other use of a sandbag, which is entrenchment. 4. They shall have enough discipline not to be hanged as bandits, if taken prisoners. "A thousand men of this type," said Captain Hunter, "under an appreciative leader, could easily stall a whole division of the most precisely drilled soldiers in Europe. How we shall raise such a force I have not the least idea, for there are not 300 such men in Canada to-day."

Capt. Dennis E. Nolan, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., who was a member of the American Military Mission invited by the French government to witness the Grand Maneuvers of the East in the autumn of 1905, declares as a result of his observations there that without an annual training that culminates each autumn in maneuvers or practice marches sufficiently extended to thoroughly test its marching power, it is doubtful if our Infantry, as a whole, will be able to equal the marching done by the best infantry abroad. Captain Nolan remarks that the French do not cherish the delusion, so prevalent and popular in this country, that an army—especially the infantry—can be improvised and made efficient in a few

months. He remarks that unfortunately this dangerous view is held by officers of the other arms of our own Service who apparently have been so absorbed in the requirements of their favorite arm that they have given very little thought to the subject of Infantry training. "Heretofore," says Captain Nolan, in an article which appears in the Journal of the Infantry Association, "we have been content to smile a derisive smile when we have heard this view expounded and to pity the ignorance of those who held it. It has not been deemed worth while to combat what was so obviously wrong. That attitude has been demonstrated to be a mistake; it is worse than a mistake, as in the present military situation of the United States it amounts to a plain neglect of duty to allow such a view to go unchallenged—whether it is held by the unthinking public or by members of the military profession who should know better. To change this belief, which, with the public at least, has become deep rooted, will require more than a theoretical discussion or citations of what is done by the French, German or Japanese infantry. Our Infantry must continually demonstrate the absurdity of the view by doing work that only trained, disciplined troops can do. We must not only shoot better than but march as well as any body of troops of equal size in the world."

IGNORANCE CONCERNING THE MONITOR.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. publish in a small 12mo volume "The Memoirs of Charles H. Cramp by Augustus C. Buell." It consists in large part of interesting autobiographical matter contributed by Mr. Cramp, which is not only entertaining, but is fair toward those who may be considered rivals of Mr. Cramp in the department of warship construction. Mr. Buell, on the contrary, makes a display of ignorant prejudice very much to his discredit. For example, he says: "A combination or 'ring' was formed, with headquarters in New York, to prevent the construction of any type of iron-clad vessels except monitors, and it had sufficient power to carry its determination into effect."

There is no reason to doubt that the success of the Monitor in its contest with the Merrimac gave the Ericsson type of vessel a prestige which nothing could overcome and thus that the builders of vessels of this type had the advantage over others in securing contracts from the Government. But there was no "ring" in any other sense. Upon the death of John Ericsson all of his papers relating to the Monitor period passed to the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and are now in his possession. Nothing is found in them that gives any evidence of the existence of a Monitor ring. If Mr. Buell thinks he can prove the contrary he is quite welcome to do so, but until he does he would do well to refrain from the publication of statements for which he has no authority. John Ericsson may be dead, but there are those still living who are far better informed on this subject than Mr. Buell. Again, Mr. Buell makes a feeble attempt to show that the real inventor of the Monitor was Timby and refers to the Monitor as "the invention which is commonly ascribed to John Ericsson." There is a still further display of prejudiced ignorance in his assertion that "a monitor was always in danger of foundering as it crept along the coast from harbor to harbor."

The original monitor did founder at sea, but this hastily constructed vessel would have escaped this fate, if it had been properly managed and the turret had not been lifted to pack oakum under it. You could no more sink one of Ericsson's monitors than you can a bottle; that is, so long as the cork is kept in it. The monitor Weehawken sank at her moorings in Charleston harbor, but that was because the forward deck hatch was left off and the water flowing over the deck in a slight swell flooded the vessel. Capt. John Rodgers, U.S.N., who carried the same vessel through a terrible gale, and who probably knew quite as much of that type of vessel as Mr. Buell, said: "During the heaviest of the gale I stood upon the turret and admired the behavior of the vessel. She rose and fell to the waves and I concluded then that the monitor form had great seagoing qualities. If leaks were prevented no hurricane could injure her. The sea was about thirty feet high, but the behavior of the vessel was easy, buoyant, and indicative of thorough safety. Her movements filled me with admiration. I saw in them everything to admire, nothing to improve. The waves rolled furiously across the deck. Instead of spending their force against the side, as in an ordinary vessel, they swept harmlessly by." The Miantonomah carried Assistant Secretary Fox of the Navy Department across the Atlantic, and when she came into port and the pilot saw a green sea eighteen feet high sweeping over her deck he was afraid to go aboard of her until he was reassured by the sight of a sailor seated on the top of the turret calmly mending his trousers.

Where British ironclads of that period actually rolled the shot out of their guns, and eighteen degrees was a common experience with them, the Miantonomah, lying in the trough of the sea with her engines stopped, rolled only seven degrees. The Monadnock made a successful voyage of 14,000 miles around Cape Horn to California, in which she displayed admirable seagoing qualities. The Monitor was from the first the victim of ignorant prejudices as would appear it continues to be. For example, Capt. Percival Drayton, U.S.N., reported that the monitors were liable to spring a leak because of their construction. His persistent and foolish criticisms of the monitor finally became so irritating that Ericsson made a convincing reply to them, in which he said: "I would suggest that the impressions regarding great strain on the

vessel have been produced by the strong sound which accompanies the lashing of the sea against an iron hull. An observer accustomed only to the light, dull sound of a wooden vessel is startled by the sharp, harsh ring of the metallic hull, and imagines serious strain, where in fact nothing but a very natural and harmless sound occurs."

A still more conclusive answer to these criticisms followed an examination of the Passaic, after she had been put on the marine railway at Hunter's Point. Not a single rivet had been started, nor a single joint opened where the side-armor shelf or end projections join the hull. All was found firm and solid. "It seldom happens," wrote Ericsson triumphantly to Secretary Welles, "that erroneous statements, promulgated officially, receive such positive contradiction as the actual state of the Passaic gives to Captain Drayton's report. The perfect state of the Passaic's hull furnishes the best evidence in support of my theory that, owing to their almost entire submersion, the strain on monitor vessels, even during a gale, is quite moderate. Nautical science teaches that submerged bodies are but little affected by the violence of the waves. The frail rafts drift unharmed with the sea, while the top-hammer, the iron-bound masts of a first-class ship are torn to splinters. The nautical student knows that the actual progress, the onward movement of the sea during a gale, is but moderate, and he knows also that at a small depth below the surface the water is stationary, and that still lower down its motion is retrograde to the direction of the wind."

TOLERATION OF ENTERIC FEVER.

In a discussion before the Royal United Service Institution of England on the subject of the toleration of enteric fever by the army, Miller Maguire, LL.D., said: "Can this epidemic or plague, so disastrous to our army, be diminished to such an extent that even 500 or 600 fewer men die annually? The answer is 'Yes.' Then why is it not done? is our next question. Suppose it cost £10,000 or £500,000, and that the result of spending the £500,000 is to render our army more efficient, and prevent decay and disease and those long-drawn columns of misery and death depicted on the wall—and all the loss by way of attendance. Suppose that the deaths were only 100 fewer, I say that £50,000 or £200,000 would be well spent. We are perishing as a nation through hide-bound officialdom. In war, wise expense is true economy, and if it prevents enteric fever it is brilliant economy. Nothing can be more wasteful and extravagant than official complacency. We spent £46,000,000 in 1904, and yet we had no army, no military education, no medical foresight, no guns; we had soldiers that could go nowhere and do nothing—even in Essex. For this enormous expenditure we could not get even water-boiling kettles or hygienic lectures. Lord Roberts says our army is no better than it was in 1899. I say it is worse—absolutely and relatively—than it was in 1704 or 1808. We have no medical officers; we have nothing—except an Army Council. I will not detain you for long, but I should like to read out two or three figures. I lost 181 friends dead in South Africa, and am violently in earnest. Please listen to these figures. I quote from Munson's 'Military Hygiene':

	Disease	Casualties
Walcheren Expedition, 1809. British.....	21	1
British Army in Spain. British.....	3	1
(more than twice the number of men in the army passed through the hospitals during the year).		
Russo-Turkish War, 1828.....	4	1
General Scott's Campaign in Mexico. U.S. Losses from disease alone exceeded one-third the effective forces.		
Crimea—Allies (in 6 months).....	25	1
French (whole war).....	3.75	1
French War in Mexico. French nearly.....	3	1
American Civil War—Federals about.....	2	1
(excluding 24,184 deaths, cause unknown).		
Confederates.....	3	1
Austro-Prussian War, 1866. Prussians.....	1½	1
(very short campaign).		
Spanish-American War, 1898. Americans....	7½	1
(very short war, unhealthy country).		
South African War. Out of action. British....	3	1
(long war).		
Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71. Germans....	0.57	about 1
Russo-Japanese War (Oku's army)—		
(Cases of disease)		(Killed and wounded)
May 6 to Dec. 19 (9½ months).....	about 1	1
(40 deaths only from disease).		

"No wonder soldiers like to serve with Oku and similar chiefs, and shrink enlisting under the direction of sophists, dialecticians, rhetoricians, and fever cultivators. Here is a quotation from the Times, but as my time is up, I cannot read it all, but I must, as a citizen interested in our soldiers, quote part of it: 'Fortunately there has been no war; but even in time of peace we lose large numbers of men every year from enteric, and this loss has been suffered to proceed unchecked. The Advisory Board made certain recommendations which were never carried into effect, and which appear to have remained unknown to Mr. Arnold-Forster, who said that nothing so "sweeping" had been advised. Politicians do not often appreciate at its full importance the fact that proposals based upon science are always "sweeping." Natural phenomena cannot be made the subjects of political compromise, and natural laws must be obeyed in their entirety, or those who break them must pay the penalties of disobedience. In the meantime, and while English officialdom has been talking and doing little else, Japan, for the first time in recorded history, has maintained enormous armies in the field without sustaining appreciable losses from enteric.'"

In a lecture by H. E. Leigh Canney, M.D., which prompted these remarks, Dr. Canney said:

"In the year 1903, the British army was represented in India and South Africa by a total of 97,293. The loss suffered by this force by death, invaliding and 'discharged finally as medically unfit,' amounted to 5,995, or rather more than six per cent. So great a loss annually to the army in these countries, representing only the outcome of the struggle in some of the more serious cases of ill-

ness, calls for very serious reflection. During this year in this force, in India and South Africa, there were 94,164 admissions to hospital, and on the average, each admission lasted 27.47 days in South Africa, and over 22 days in India. Every soldier in South Africa had, on the average, 21.91 days, and in India, 23.06 days of sick time. Thus, in India, 1,605,275 days were passed on the sick list, and 606,468 days in South Africa, or a total of 2,211,743 days. Over 60 per 1,000 were constantly ill out of the total force. This amount of illness and loss suffered by the troops in India and South Africa, represents not an unusual condition, the report stating that 'the health of the troops in India was exceptionally good,' and from South Africa the sanitary conditions are reported as better than the previous year."

PEACE WORK OF MILITARY MEN.

The splendid work of the military services in dealing with the situation which has arisen from the great calamity at San Francisco has received prompt and cordial recognition from the American press. We quote below the utterances of a number of representative newspapers as illustrating the sentiment of the press as a whole. It is but just to keep in mind that what these journals say of the Army is also true of the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Revenue Cutter Service, and the Marine Hospital Service—all having worked together harmoniously, zealously and effectively for the relief and protection of the people of the ruined city:

From the New York Sun.

Those square shouldered, upstanding men in khaki who have done so well the tasks that fell to them in San Francisco are no picked and selected specimens of Regular Army men. They are blood brothers to all those who wear the United States uniform—as good as the best, as bad as the worst. Faultless they are not, but a callous indifference to human suffering, a ghoul's delight in watching women and children in pain, have not been conspicuous among the characteristics they have exhibited since Wednesday, April 18. Yet only two months have passed since the mates of these men were pictured before the nation as murderers of women and children, wretched despoilers of a peaceful and virtuous band of defenceless dwellers on the summit of Mount Dajo. The men of Mount Dajo were trained in the same school as the men of San Francisco. Wherein will a difference between them be found? Why should one regiment be most praiseworthy in its conduct, another all that is bad? Through the ordeal, General Funston kept his head and never shirked responsibility. It is true he had the assistance of capable lieutenants, and particularly of such indispensable men as Devo, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Krauthoff, of the Division Commissary; but the credit of carrying a panic-stricken community through the hell of earthquake and fire and triumphing over human as well as the elemental forces belongs to Gen. Frederick Funston. The achievement transcends his services in the field and stamps him as a man eminently fit to command.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The American Regular soldier has again proved his complete efficiency. Whether it was calmly to shoot to death a slimy thief or to hand water to a helpless child, the soldier did his task without emotion and without a halt. He kept his head and he worked all day and all night without rest. And yet it was not his home or his city that he was aiding. Though called upon to perform an unlooked for, sudden and unexampled duty, the Regular did it with stoic thoroughness that left nothing neglected. Officers and men alike showed their high training. It is no wonder that from the first hour they became the staff upon which a helpless and unhelped multitude leaned with utmost confidence. In no country in the world have the people a larger faith in their Regular soldiers than in America. This confidence has been well placed, as has been proved many a time, but nowhere more gloriously than at San Francisco. General Funston has proved the right man in the right place. He has been quick to assume responsibility. He has acted with wisdom. By his mingled tact and firmness he has avoided a collision with the civil power which has followed more than once after such a disaster.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

In the magnificent service done and being done by the Regular Army, under Brigadier General Funston, under circumstances which tried the stoutest hearts and tested to a supreme degree the judgment and ability of a soldier, General Funston has proved that he was the right man in the right place. All this is an impressive example of the true place of "militarism" in the American system, and of the splendid service of which the Army is capable in times of peace. The organization of the Army, the power and the resources at the command of its officers, fulfilled the greatest need in the emergency, and its readiness to rise to the requirements of the hour is the nation's justification for the maintenance of the Army in the most perfect efficiency. The same applies, of course, to the other military and semi-military branches of the Government Service—the Navy, the Revenue Service, and the Marine Hospital—all of which are doing valiant service at San Francisco.

From the Newport Daily News.

General Funston has "made good," and it is probable that General Greely will find little or nothing left for him to do. The plans have all been made, and it must now be merely a matter of carrying them out, whoever is in charge.

From the Springfield Republican.

There are undoubtedly one hundred officers in the U.S. Army who would have acted as promptly, energetically and efficiently as General Funston did in the crisis of earthquake and conflagration, but that fact detracts in no measure from the credit due Funston. He was there, and it appears that he rose to the occasion. This is said with the more pleasure because the general has not always excited one's admiration.

From the New York Tribune.

There is nothing but praise for the work of the U.S. Army, the Navy and the police. They have acted with reason at all times. Marines are used in a large region for patrol duty, and they have maintained the best of order without one instance of conflict with anybody. The direction of the municipal police under Mayor Schmitz and Chief Dinan has been excellent, and many are the heroic actions that could be told of the work of these men. It appears that as a rule members of the militia have had a misapprehension of the conditions here. They have acted as though martial law were in force and it was their duty to regulate the affairs of the city according to their individual conception of that law. Since they have been

confined to a limited area, however, and the conditions have been explained to them, there has been less complaint from citizens.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The panic and the misery at San Francisco would have been immeasurable if it had not been for the Regulars. In the light of the splendid work they have done no one can say that a standing army may not be of inexpressible service to the country in times of peace. It has meant everything to San Francisco that a large body of disciplined soldiers, commanded by officers trained to deal with emergencies of all kinds, was on the ground. The day after the Chicago fire Mayor Mason intrusted "the preservation of the good order and peace of the city" to General Sheridan. He brought a few companies of Regulars here. Their presence inspired a feeling of relief and reassurance. The people knew there would be no further danger of disturbance. Governor Palmer protested against the despatch of troops as an irregular and improper proceeding. The people of Chicago did not. Neither the Governor of California, nor any citizen of San Francisco, will take exception to the activity of the Army in that city. There are those who have said the Army is of no use in days of peace, and that a corporal's guard is large enough. Such remarks are less likely to be made henceforth. The Regular Army has proved itself equal to any emergency. It confronts a wrecked city and a general conflagration with as much composure and resourcefulness as it does an armed enemy. It is well for San Francisco that the efforts of some timorous Congressmen to keep the Regular Army down to 25,000 men, so that "the liberties of the people might not be subverted," did not succeed.

From the Hartford Courant.

We don't envy the present feelings of the smart paragraphers who were so funny at General Funston's expense, or of the solemn editors who wrote of him as a pinchbeck and futile person.

From the New Haven Palladium.

San Francisco has been fortunate in the location of the Presidio, a military post where are stationed detachments of different branches of the Service. The soldiers who threw themselves into the blazing streets had the calm courage and intrepidity to face every peril, the endurance to sustain any fatigue, and the discipline and skill to deal with any emergency, however great. Their presence and demeanor gave courage to the timid and strength to the weak. It is due to the Regulars from the Presidio, assisted by the splendid sailors from warships in the harbor, that anything is left of San Francisco, and that thousands of lives were not sacrificed. It is due to them that the criminal element was not let loose to prey upon property and commit murder.

From New Haven Register.

It has been an inspiring exhibition of sound sense and accurate judgment which the Army has given, and the lesson of it should not be lost sight of by those who cannot move in a given case unless authorized to do so by formal orders. Both Secretary Taft and General Funston dealt promptly with the situation, confident that they would be supported by Congress and by the American people. The suddenness of the earthquake and the fearfulness of its consequences called for action, not resolutions of sympathy, and they acted. It is simply impossible to measure the value of the service these men, and their associates in the different branches of the Army, have given the victims of the catastrophe. By anticipating the campaign of looting, which always follows in the wake of misfortune, they brought order out of the most disorderly of situations, and without question hastened hope and encouragement by many days. To be the official head of the United States Army to-day, as Secretary of War Taft is, subject only to the constitutional authority of the President, is to be the most distinguished of all subordinate public servants. The smoothness with which its machinery has moved during the past few days shows, as nothing else could have shown, the wonderful versatility of the man who was taken from the bench to be made a man of executive action and administrative responsibility. It also shows the esprit de corps of the Army itself, from the humblest soldier in the rear rank to the general in command.

From the Irish World.

What was needed to keep order was undertaken largely by the soldiers of the Regular Army, with the readiness and the efficiency which makes our small national force probably the finest body of troops in the world.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

General Funston stands out as the hero of the San Francisco disaster. It is an honor to the American Army and serves once more to show that in trying times men with cool heads and heroic qualities are not lacking. With their fine discipline the Federal troops brought order out of chaos during the days of terror, saving property and protecting the lives of those who were suddenly exposed to the horrors of a burning city. The Army has again demonstrated that it is a credit to the country.

CRUISING TURBINES FOR WARSHIPS.

In the course of an article bearing the above title which appears in the London Times Mr. E. S. Fortis points out that the application of steam turbines to the propulsion of warships is a much more complex matter than that of its application to ordinary mercantile vessels, principally because so much coal is consumed in cruising at low powers and very low speeds. "In all cases it involves many elements other than the actual change in the application of the motive power. Thus if the original propeller and shafting of the ordinary reciprocating (piston) engine are retained, the same speed of revolution of the propeller must also be retained, and the turbine engine which replaces the piston engine would compare most unfavorably in weight and space. It is, therefore, necessary to drive the screws at a higher rate, and at the same time the diameter and other dimensions of both the screw and its shafting must be reduced and suited in other ways to the new conditions.

"Recent comparisons of efficiency relative to piston engines show that there is a loss rather than a gain by using higher pressures for certain single-stage expansion turbines. If this be applicable to the peculiar circumstances of warships, then cruising turbines are unnecessary; but these conclusions point particularly to the economical importance of as little moisture as possible in the steam both on admission and during expansion, and of expanding in stages. An excessive rate of expansion in any one stage produces excessive moisture and fluid friction, whose resistance more than counterbalances the increment of kinetic energy obtaining from a greater fall in pressure.

The percentage of moisture in the steam on its exit to the condenser from turbines is probably double that from piston engines working with similar initial and condenser pressures, which tends to show that the two or three stages of expansion adopted at present are insufficient for the best working economy at full power, and that if a greater number of stages were adopted it would be unnecessary to fit cruising turbines.

"Recent trials and the generally satisfactory working of various vessels prove conclusively the superior economy of steam turbines in fuel, weight and space. Until the establishment, and more or less general acknowledgment, of their merits the fitting of unnecessarily great engine power was excusable; but if my reasoning is correct, and it is frankly admitted that the information on which it is based is not absolutely conclusive, then it should be recognized that there is for each vessel a limit beyond which any increase in power becomes inefficient and practically useless for the purpose for which it is designed. For naval vessels the lower this limit can be pitched, while still retaining, by possible overloading, the highest practicable speed, the more economical and useful will they become for their extended employment as cruisers and for purposes of war."

CONDITION OF THE NAVY PERSONNEL.

In view of the semi-official character which Lieutenant Commander Key's article, "The Alarming Condition of the Navy Personnel," has assumed and the fact that it has received the approval of the Navy Department, we print further extracts from it for the information of the Service:

"The following is the comparison tabulated from the latest information on file in the Office of Naval Intelligence showing the relative average 'experience' in grades and the ages of the youngest and oldest of our flag officers and captains compared with those of England, France, Germany and Japan:

	Sea-going Flag Officers:		Captains:	
	Average years in grade.	Ages.	Average years in grade.	Ages.
Great Britain.....	8.0	49 to 62	11.2	35 to 55
France.....	14.2	53 to 64	9.5	47 to 59
Germany.....	6.0	51 to 66	6.2	42 to 52
Japan.....	11.0	44 to 57	8.0	38 to 52.0
United States.....	1.0	59 to 62	4.5	55 to 61.5

"Particular attention is invited to this table as the conclusions reached in this paper are based upon the facts therein shown.

"A distinguished officer of our Navy in a recent written discussion of the overwhelming and unparalleled victory of the Japanese in the battle of the Sea of Japan, in answer to the question 'could a different result have been achieved?' states, in partial reply, 'No other one factor in such a contest is of as over-shadowing importance as the skill, nerve and endurance of the admiral.' This must necessarily be true, the great naval wars of the present—and of the future, so far as can be foretold by human intelligence—will be decided by tremendous fleet actions of battleships. The battleships are the chessmen of the admiral. If a skilled chess player is pitted against an unskilled player there is no uncertainty about the result and, moreover, the game will be played in an exceedingly short space of time.

"Though none of these distinguished officers ever commanded a fleet of battleships in action against another fleet of battleships, the history of each is a profound and telling argument in favor of getting officers to command rank before they are thirty-five, instead of at fifty, as we do under our present system of promotion. Any patriotic and intelligent American who investigates the existing condition of the personnel of our Navy cannot fail to be astounded and alarmed. He will naturally ask, Who is responsible? Why do we expend a hundred million a year to maintain an efficient Navy and deliberately continue a system of promotion that plainly and necessarily gives us untrained admirals and poorly trained captains?

"In less time than two weeks either the Senate Naval Committee or the House Naval Committee could prepare a law, based upon the recommendations so frequently made by the executive officers of the Government, that would justly and effectually end the present deplorable condition of our personnel; which, moreover, would not cost a dollar and which would add more to the efficiency of the Navy than the building of a half dozen battleships, at a cost of fifty millions of dollars, to say nothing of the cost of their maintenance.

"The question naturally arises, Why, with the facts and recommendations placed squarely before them, do the Senate and House Naval Committees remain inactive and, apparently, uninterested? Only the chairmen, or the members, of these two committees can properly reply to this question.

"The problem before the two committees, to get our officers to command and flag ranks at less advanced ages and to keep them at sea long enough to permit them to become efficient, without harsh treatment of reputable officers who possess no special efficiency, does not present any material difficulties.

In the course of his lecture on "The Duties of Citizenship from the Standpoint of the National Executive," which he delivered in Woolsey Hall, New Haven, on the evening of May 1, Secretary Taft uttered a word of earnest protest against indiscriminate and unjust criticism of the Executive by a certain section of the newspaper press. He frankly recognized the power and usefulness of the press in exposing corruption, checking extravagance and driving unfit men from public office, and declared that this service, while unofficial, is essential to our civilization. "This," said Judge Taft, "brings us to the consideration as to how far when this nation is dealing with other nations we should stand by our own Government. It would be unwise to assert that we had no right to criticize our own Government in the conduct of an unjust war, that it is not right to criticize what is wrong, but in general this criticism should be laid aside unless the attitude of the Government is entirely indefensible. Nothing so interferes with the success of a nation as a fire in the rear by part of its citizens. If our experiment in the Philippines proves to be unsuccessful, as I hope it may not be, it will be largely brought about by the unjust bitter partisan attitude of the 'antis,' who seek to embarrass us in everything we try to do. This prejudiced and unpatriotic opposition is carried on in the hopes of vindicating the stand that they have taken. This is particularly unfortunate in the Philippine Islands, where the people are very sensitive to reports. In this country such an attitude would be generally rebuked at the polls."

VISIT OF THE FRENCH SQUADRON.

The French cruiser squadron sent to Annapolis, Md., to participate in the burial ceremony of Paul Jones, arrived at New York city April 28, and anchored in the North river off Fifty-fourth street. The squadron was under command of Admiral Campion, and consisted of the Marseillaise, flagship, the Admiral Aubé, and the Conde. Anchored in the river to receive the French squadron were the U.S. cruisers West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Pennsylvania, under command of Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson. After the ships anchored, Admiral Campion, accompanied by Captain Zattelet, his chief of staff, made an official visit to Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, New York. At 5 p.m. the French Admiral's launch headed for the flagship West Virginia, where he was received by Rear Admiral Brownson, the usual salute having been rendered. Admiral Brownson returned the visit later. The band on the French cruiser played "The Star Spangled Banner" as the Rear Admiral went aboard, and the official salute of thirteen guns was fired from the Frenchman's fighting top.

A number of receptions and dinners were held in honor of the visitors, which proved very enjoyable events. Many persons visited the French warships, and on Sunday, April 29, their decks were thronged all day.

There were many interchanges of courtesy between the vessels of the French and American squadrons. During the morning Rear Admiral Brownson, U.S.N., paid informal visits in his launch to each ship of the visiting squadron. After the departure of General Grant, Admiral Campion in turn paid his respects informally to the several vessels of the American Squadron.

On April 30 the chief event of the day was a reception given from four to seven o'clock in the afternoon to the French Admiral and his staff by Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Coghlan at the navy yard in Brooklyn. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wade, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grant and other officers and their wives went from Governors Island in a tug. Admiral Campion and his officers and other special guests who arrived by tugs or launches were met by Rear Admiral Coghlan and his aides, Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnson and Lieut. William P. Cronan, at the dock and escorted to the reception hall, which was building No. 23, decorated with the flags of all nations, the American and French predominating. These were entwined with garlands of spring flowers. Rear Admiral Coghlan and Mrs. Coghlan received alone and tea was poured by Mrs. Samuel R. Calhoun and Mrs. John N. Speel, wives of pay directors stationed at the yard. All the officers now at this port and those from the cruiser division of the Atlantic Fleet attended the reception, and two bands provided music. Apart from the French Admiral and officers, among those present were Sir Percy Sanderson, Gen. Horace Porter, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles H. Stockton, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Francis J. Higginson. Official calls were made on the French Admiral by Admiral Coghlan, General Grant and Mayor McClellan.

Rear Admiral Brownson, U.S.N., gave a dinner on the West Virginia April 30 to Admiral Campion and his officers. Mayor McClellan, General Porter and Rear Admiral Coghlan were among the guests.

Rear Admiral Brownson, U.S.N., paid an informal visit to the captains of all the French warships May 2, after which he went on shore. The crews on all the warships enjoyed liberal liberty, and made the most of it. The men were to be met all over the city.

Admiral Campion entertained aboard the French flagship Marseillaise at noon May 2. "Un déjeuner à la fourchette." The guests included Rear Admiral Brownson, Captains Ingersoll, Arnold, MacLean and Lieut. Commander Jayne, of the American Squadron. In the evening the officers of the French fleet gave a dinner to their confrères of the American vessels aboard the Admiral Aubé. This was a larger gathering, and took in some fifty of the junior officers of both fleets. The dinner was most elaborate, and kept the combined auxiliary forces of the three French vessels at their task most of the day, to say nothing of outside help.

Admiral Campion, accompanied by a number of his officers and with Rear Admiral Brownson, U.S.N., and many U.S. naval officers, visited West Point May 3. Brigadier General Mills, Superintendent of the Academy, and his staff were on the wharf when the Dolphin, bearing the guests, arrived and they were presented to the French officers by Rear Admiral Brownson. Headed by a troop of Cavalry, the officers were driven to the Academy. Studies were suspended for an hour or so that a review of the cadets could be given to Admiral Campion. A tour of the various buildings, including the gymnasium and the commissary department, was made. It was in the latter that the French visitors exhibited much interest as Capt. Thomas Franklin, U.S.A., the commissary, explained the breadmaking, potato peeling and other machines used in preparing the cadets' food. Admiral Campion also went through the classrooms.

SIGNAL ROCKET AND SHELL EQUIPMENT.

Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, announces that the Signal Corps has adopted the following signal rocket and shell equipment: For night use—Shells, red; shells, white; rockets, sequence; Very pistol, with red, white and green cartridges. The shells are all single shot. They are fired from a 5-inch portable mortar, and will go to a height of about 550 feet. The explosion can be heard about ten miles, under favorable conditions, and the shower of red or white fire persists for some time, until the sparks fall almost to the ground. The sequence rockets are provided with paper parachutes. The red and white colors are in the form of threaded sections, which can be screwed on in any combination to make letters of the Myer code. There are also blank sections which can be inserted. Letters containing two whites or two reds together are very uncertain. It is almost impossible to determine when the same color follows. Alternate colors, however, are distinct. The blanks should be inserted between two units of the same color. The rockets will hold but four units; therefore, several letters of the code can not be made. The rockets reach a height of about 700 feet. The Very pistol fires a cartridge which is similar to the shot-gun shell, 12-gauge brass. The signals reach a height of about 200 feet. The color is quite brilliant and can easily be seen fifteen miles. For day use—Shells, amber smoke, parachute; rockets, yellow smoke, parachute. The shells are fired from a standard 5-inch mortar, and reach a height of about 550 feet. After the explosion, the parachute suspends a small, light, wood

tube, which emits smoke for about one minute. Report of explosion can be heard about two miles. The rockets reach a height of about 700 feet, and after the explosion the parachute suspends a small tube which emits yellow smoke for about one minute. Each rocket and shell for both day and night use is supplied in a cylindrical sealed tin can, which also contains port fire, wind matches, and for the rockets, a stick in four sections. On the outside of the can is a label designating the kind of shell or rocket. These cans are easily opened by pulling a ring, and require no special opening tool. The fuse for all shells is very rapid and practically instantaneous. The shells should therefore be fired only by attaching port fire to a long stick. The port fire will burn almost two minutes, and can not be extinguished by wind or rain. In general rocket and shell signals, General Allen says, should be used as preconcerted signals only, it being impracticable to spell out messages on account of the great amount of ammunition required.

COMPLIMENTS FOR THE MIDSHIPMEN.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, April 27, issued the following General Order: "The Superintendent is in receipt of many complimentary messages in relation to the admirable appearance and conduct of the brigade during the ceremonies in commemoration of John Paul Jones on Tuesday, April 24. The Superintendent was an interested witness of the exact attention to duty on the part of the midshipmen in every event that occurred upon that day, and he desires to express to the brigade, as well as to the individuals concerned, his approbation of the manner in which the duty was performed, and of the unflinching courtesy which was displayed toward the visitors by those who had particular details and upon whom great responsibility rested. The following letter from the Secretary of the Navy is published at his request, the officers of the brigade being included among those he desires to commend:

"Navy Department, Washington, April 26, 1906.
"My Dear Admiral: I desire to take this, the first, opportunity to express my appreciation of your successful efforts in arranging for the adequate commemoration of the return of the body of John Paul Jones to the United States. The nature of the occasion required that each detail attending it should be carried out with precision and without confusion. For the admirable disposition made by you and for the intelligent, zealous and accurate performance of their duty by the officers under your command, I desire to extend to you and to them the thanks of the Department and an expression of my own personal indebtedness. I should be glad if you would convey to those who took part in the arrangement at the Naval Academy an expression of this appreciation of the results obtained.

"Very truly yours,
"Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary."
"The Superintendent desires to add to the above his appreciation of the zeal and ability of all under his command, and of their success in giving to our distinguished visitors so forceful a demonstration of the standard of discipline and efficiency which is maintained at the Naval Academy."

"JAMES H. SANDS, Rear Admiral, U.S.N., Supt."

A memorable event in the history of the 7th N.Y. Regiment will be the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the regiment on the afternoon and evening of May 5, 1906. From the date of the regiment's origin, in the formation of Companies A, B, C, and D, in 1806, the 7th has been celebrated for its prompt obedience to orders, its discipline and the patriotism and public spirit of its members. From its ranks have risen numerous prominent officers of the Army, the Volunteers and of the National Guard of New York and other States from major generals down, and men who have worn its time-honored gray uniform have been found on almost every battlefield. Over nine hundred of its members have held commissions in the U.S. Army alone. For a century the command has presented an example of discipline and progress, which has served as a pattern for and incentive to other organizations. Its esprit de corps and zeal are known the world over. The speakers at the banquet will include Mr. William H. Taft, Secretary of War; Gen. S. M. Mills, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N.; Gen. Horace Porter, Lieut. Gov. M. Linn Bruce, Bishop Greer, President John H. Finley, New York College, and Corporation Counsel Delany. The Secretary will review the regiment at the Union League Club, New York.

The preliminary examination of the fifty-seven applicants for appointment as assistant surgeon in the Army began on May 1 at about twenty different places throughout the country. It is not believed that the results of these examinations will be received by the War Department much before June, when those who successfully passed will be given contracts for eight months as assistant surgeons and will be ordered to attend the course at the Medical School in Washington which begins Oct. 1 next. There are now twenty-nine vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon in the Regular Army and it is hoped that it may be possible to fill most of them from the class which begins its course of instruction next October. After completing that course it will be necessary for the applicants for the position of assistant surgeon to pass a final examination before they will be appointed.

No one has been selected yet to succeed Rear Admiral George A. Converse, who will retire for age on May 13, as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and it now seems probable that this able and conscientious officer will be held over indefinitely in this important position. Admiral Converse has not been an applicant to succeed himself after his retirement and if he remains on duty after May 13 as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, as now seems extremely probable, it will be because it is greatly desired that he should remain on active duty by both the President and the Secretary of the Navy. No announcement has yet been made of the time which Admiral Converse will hold over as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, but it is probable that it will be for several months at least and possibly for a year.

A summary of enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of March, 1906, is as follows: Enlistments in cities and towns, 1,178; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 337; total number of enlistments, 1,515. Classified as follows: Infantry (white), 610; Coast Artillery, 412; Engineer Battalions, 16; Cavalry (white) 291; Field Artillery, 114; U.S. Military Academy Detachments, 4; Infantry (colored), 7; Cavalry (colored), 18; Indian scout, 1; Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, 6; Philippine Scouts, 36. The

largest number of enlistments in any one city was at 25 Third avenue, New York, where 183 men were enlisted. This station is in command of Lieut. Col. E. E. Hardin, 26th U.S. Inf.

The return of the Military Order, L.L.U.S., for the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1906, shows a total membership 9,009, viz., 6,008 first class original, loss, 51; 604 first class by succession, gain 15; 1,307 first class by inheritance, gain 55; 1,073 second class, gain 75; 17 third class, loss 1. Gain, 145; loss, 42; net gain, 93. It will be observed that there is a steady decrease, as is natural, in the class of members who actually served in the Civil War, but that this loss is more than counterbalanced by the introduction of representatives of the new generation. The District of Columbia had a net gain of one in original members, the Iowa and Colorado commanderies each two, and the Washington commandery four. The largest net loss in this class was 11 in Pennsylvania. New York and Ohio each lost 8; Massachusetts, 7; California, 6; Michigan, 4; Minnesota and Missouri each 3; Illinois, Vermont and Nebraska each 2, and Oregon and Kansas 1 each.

The question of what officer of the Navy will be selected to succeed Civil Engr. M. T. Endicott as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks when that officer goes upon the retired list because of age, on Nov. 26 next, is already being agitated in naval circles. It seems a settled question that an officer of the line of the Navy will succeed Civil Engineer Endicott as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the two names most prominently mentioned in this connection are those of Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze and Comdr. John M. Bowyer. Both of these officers have had considerable experience in matters pertaining to the administration of navy yards and either of them would make an excellent chief of the bureau.

Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, has decided there shall be no rifle practice among the cadets outside of the routine work in that line. It was hoped that this year the cadets would be again represented by a team at the national match at Seagirt, N.J., in September. General Mills finds that it would take much time to get the cadets into condition for competitive work with teams. The Naval Academy team of marksmen has been making great progress of late, and will take part in the Seagirt competition.

In the Olympian games at Athens, Greece, the American team has gained a brilliant and unparalleled victory, carrying off eight prizes. Though its members took in but little more than one-half of the number of contests they scored seventy-four points, while the British, who came second, scored only thirty-nine, and the Greeks and Swedes only twenty-eight each. On May 3 President Roosevelt sent the following cablegram to the manager of the American team, Mr. James E. Sullivan, at Athens: "Heartly congratulations to you and the American contestants. Uncle Sam is all right."

The question was recently raised and put before the officials of the War Department as to whether the blanket roll could be removed at the halts at skirmish firing and as to what assistance from the roll in firing is permissible. Upon the recommendation of the General Staff a circular will be published by the War Department stating that the blanket roll must not be removed during skirmish firing, but that any assistance which may be derived without removing it is permissible.

The U.S. tug Nina on May 2 was run on the beach on the east side of Narragansett Bay as a result of being rammed by the submarine torpedo boat Porpoise. It is stated that aside from a small hole on her starboard bow she is not badly injured. The submarines Porpoise and Shark were conveyed by the Nina to Coddington Cove for submerged practice. It is said that in coming to the surface after a run below the Porpoise struck the Nina a glancing blow on the starboard bow.

The Emperor of Japan on April 30, at Tokio, reviewed 55,000 troops of all arms who had participated in the war with Russia. They displayed 139 standards which had belonged to Russian cavalry and infantry regiments and a vast display of captured rifles, swords and other war material which bore eloquent testimony to the magnitude of the Japanese victory. The grand festival of deification of the spirits of soldiers and sailors killed during the war began May 1.

Among the guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, for the week ending May 3 were the following: Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Gill, U.S.N.; Midshipman Eldred B. Armstrong, U.S.N.; Midshipman I. C. Shute and wife, U.S.N.; Brig. Gen. P. D. Vroom, U.S.A.; Midshipman C. A. Harrington, U.S.N.; Capt. Girard Sturtevant, 5th U.S. Inf.; Capt. W. S. Overton, U.S.A.; Lieut. George M. Ekwurzel, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; Act. War. Mach. Louis R. Ford, U.S.N.

Press despatches from Manila state that on April 30 a detachment of United States troops, while scouting in the Gandara Valley, Island of Samar, encountered three separate bands of Pulajane outlaws, whom they dispersed after killing several of their number and destroying the supplies of all. Particulars are lacking.

President Roosevelt has called on the War and Navy Departments to report the names of the officers and enlisted men of the Navy, Marine Corps and Army who displayed special gallantry in checking the San Francisco fire by the use of dynamite, with a view to their reward and commendation.

The War Department has received the record of the G.C.M. in the case of 1st Lieut. Albert S. Odell, 11th U.S. Cav., tried at Fort Riley on a charge of neglect of duty. He was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed.

The United States drydock Dewey, which is on its way in tow to the Philippine Islands, sailed from Suez, Egypt, May 3. The finest possible weather prevailed.

WORK OF THE NAVY AT SAN FRANCISCO.

While the work performed by the Army in dealing with the conditions arising from the appalling disaster at San Francisco has in the natural order of things been more conspicuous than that of the Navy, there is abundant evidence that the Navy rendered service of incalculable value and proved equal to an emergency which the military forces, because of their lack of facilities for fighting fire, could not have met. The newspaper reports, upon which we have been obliged to depend for information concerning the work of the Navy, have been vague and unsatisfactory, but, now that fuller advices are coming in, we are receiving evidence in detail of the fact already known, that the services of the Navy were quite as prompt and helpful as those of the Army.

As soon as word of the earthquake, on the morning of April 18, reached Mare Island Navy Yard the commandant, Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, U.S.N., despatched Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman, U.S.N., to the scene with two naval fire-boats and a detachment of blue-jackets. The situation which confronted Lieutenant Freeman and his command when they reached the landing was terrifying. The city was in ruins, the wreckage was ablaze in every direction and the people were in panic. There was no retreat save by the water front, and the naval forces set to work to protect that avenue of escape. For seventy hours, without sleep, with but little food or water, and in the face of conditions that threatened them with death, Lieutenant Freeman and his men fought the flames against desperate odds, but with ultimate success. The task seemed impossible. At times they were driven back by billows of flame. At others they were blocked by falling walls. On several occasions they had their nozzles as far into the city as eleven blocks from the fireboat and were able to play a two-story stream. They also did much dynamiting, by request of the city fire authorities. The fireboats were moved from point to point on the water front, according as the fighters were driven out, or had conquered at that particular point. At the end of seventy hours the fight was won and 300,000 persons who otherwise would have been penned in the burning city had been enabled to escape by the waterfront and ferries which the Navy had saved.

In a letter addressed to Admiral McCalla a prominent citizen of San Francisco who had witnessed the desperate fight to save the water front, said: "It is my firm opinion that the naval force under command of Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman saved the water front of San Francisco from destruction. No praise can be too great for him, for Ensign Wallace Berthoff, Midshipman John E. Pond, P.A. Paymr. Henry de F. Mel and the enlisted men of the command. From the top of Russian Hill, whence I observed the progress of the fire from 10 a.m. of April 18, until 3 a.m. of April 19, I noticed, with astonishment, the apparent immunity from the conflagration of the water front from the foot of Broadway to the transport dock (beyond which I could not see). The ferry buildings, the wharves, the harbor hospital and the other features of the front remained intact. I was unable to account for the salvation of the water front until the afternoon of April 19, when I went there in person and saw the Navy in charge. Although one of the worst sections of the city, lined with low groceries and peopled with beachcombers and criminals, perfect order prevailed. It was patrolled from end to end in a manner nearly perfect, the only imperfection was the scarcity of men, for the little party under Lieutenant Freeman, in addition to their own dangerous and difficult duties, had to do the work that should have been performed by the city police, only one of whom I saw in an hour's visit. Although they had been working hard day and night in the face of great danger, and were often interfered with by worthless water front loafers, every officer and man in Lieutenant Freeman's party when I saw them was alert, zealous, energetic and eager to do his duty to the utmost. I was at Fort Mason when the marines arrived under command of Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmany. I have been much in contact with troops, both American and foreign, but I never saw a finer looking, better disciplined body of men. From the moment of their arrival, the marines performed their duties like clockwork. Stoves were put up, coffee was being made and served out, prisoners were guarded, refugees succored, and everything else was done to meet the situation, and all quietly and thoroughly."

In a communication enclosing the above letter to Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., commanding the Pacific Squadron, Rear Admiral McCalla says: "During the visit which the commandant made to San Francisco on the evening of April 18 he himself observed the splendid work which was being accomplished by the crews of the tugs sent from the Mare Island Navy Yard early in the day under the command of Lieutenant Freeman. Both officers and men were conspicuously employed in saving the pier and adjoining buildings on the eastern side of the water front of San Francisco from fire, and had Lieutenant Freeman at that time been able to secure dynamite, his work would have saved much more property from the flames. The commandant has heard much commendation from several sources of the good work carried on by Lieutenant Freeman and his command during the time that the fire raged in the city. It is said with truth, the commandant believes, that the action of Lieutenant Freeman, combined with the fire pumps of the yard tug Leslie, saved the Sub-Treasury from destruction by fire. It is therefore a very great pleasure for the commandant to request that the Department may give Lieutenant Freeman, U.S.N.; Ensign W. Berthoff, U.S.N.; Midshipman J. E. Pond, U.S.N., and P.A. Paymr. Henry de F. Mel, U.S.N., with the enlisted force under them, an expression of commendation for the excellent service which they performed during April 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1906. The commandant, on the visit to San Francisco, himself witnessed and heard from various sources complimentary remarks on the behavior of the marines under Colonel Karmany. Upon one occasion, when it was proposed that the marines should be assigned to another district to reorganize the military police of the city during the conflagration, residents of the locality in which the marines were stationed asked the military officer in command to permit the marines to stay where they were."

A large number of firms and individuals owning property in the district so effectively protected by Lieutenant Freeman and his command have written to Admiral Goodrich as follows: "Owing to the heroic and untiring labors of the naval detachment led by Lieutenant Freeman and Boatswain Moriarty, the property standing in this district was saved from destruction by fire during the late disaster." Deputy Collector of Customs Farley writes: "On April 20 Admiral Goodrich, at my request, sent twenty men to the Appraisers' Building who did most gallant work in fighting fire from the north end of the building. I am told the men were from the war vessel Chicago. My attention was particularly directed at

various times to certain individuals through gallant and dangerous acts performed and upon inquiry was informed that they were Lieutenant Sargent of the Chicago and Lieutenant Freeman of the Mare Island fire tugs. These men are entitled to great credit for gallant, meritorious and dangerous work performed, and too much honor cannot be bestowed upon them." The manager of the Moore and Scott Iron Works has addressed the following note to Admiral Goodrich: "We take great pleasure in calling your attention to the satisfactory and efficient work done by Lieutenant Freeman and his company when fighting fire in the district south of Market street on the afternoon and night of April 18. Too much credit cannot be given to Lieutenant Freeman and his command for the good and effective work done. We have no hesitation in stating that we feel confident that had this brigade arrived on the scene early in the day, a larger portion of the buildings and factories in this part of the city would have been saved from fire."

The president of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners wrote to the Division Commander, General Greely, May 1, saying: "The Board of the State Harbor Commissioners, through me, as president, cannot too highly commend the usefulness and benefit rendered our board by the Navy Department, and had it not been for their great assistance, we would never have been able to have at present an almost intact water front in San Francisco. Their work on Thursday afternoon and night was most valuable in fighting fire."

On the morning of the disaster Admiral Goodrich's flagship, the U.S.S. Chicago, Capt. Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., commanding, left San Diego, and when twenty miles out received the following wireless message: "Earthquake at 5:24 a.m., San Francisco, nearly demolished city. Call building is down and Palace Hotel, both telegraph offices, Wells-Fargo building, all water pipes burst. City fire department helpless. City in flames." Fire was spread under all boilers and the Chicago started for San Francisco at a seventeen knot rate, arriving off Fort Mason the next morning at 7:40. Meanwhile her commander had been kept fully advised of the situation by wireless telegraph. Her marine battalion was ready to land when she arrived. It was arranged that the marines should report to Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmany, U.S.M.C., who was already on the ground, and the bluejackets to General Funston. On the request of General Funston, a naval officer, in command of a beach party from the Chicago, was placed in charge of the Fort Mason wharf to control the embarkation of boats touching at that point, of refugees from the burning city and the landing of relief stores for the destitute people encamped in that vicinity. On April 1 it was agreed between the military, naval and municipal authorities that the Navy should assume control of the water front and before nightfall of that date the entire water front, three and a half miles in length, from Fort Mason to the Pacific Mail dock, was patrolled by sailors from Admiral Goodrich's squadron. They are still on duty. The ships represented in this work are the Chicago, Boston, Paul Jones and Preble. The district is known as Marine Station No. 6 and is under the command of Capt. Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., who has as his aide Lieut. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead, U.S.N. Lieut. Comdr. Guy W. Brown, U.S.N., and Lieut. James J. Raby, U.S.N., with 500 men, are in charge of the work of receiving and unloading relief ships. During the first two days after her arrival many refugees were quartered on the Chicago. A scarcity of drinking water having been reported in the city, lighters holding 50,000 gallons each were sent to the city from Mare Island and moored at the foot of Fort Mason wharf and in the Potrero district. These were guarded and kept filled and furnished drinking water to many thousands of destitute people.

Briefly summed up, the work of the Navy at San Francisco has included the following: Holding the fire back from the water front; acting through the Chicago's wireless plant as a means of communication between the military and municipal authorities and the outside world; providing drinking water for the destitute when other sources of supply were insufficient; assisting in the landing and distribution of relief stores, and in the transportation of refugees; one day alone the bluejackets landed 1,000 tons of these contributions.

President Roosevelt has manifested much interest in the work the Navy has done in connection with the San Francisco disaster, and has called on the Navy Department for the names of any officers or enlisted men who may have rendered especially good service in connection with the work of the Navy in the stricken city. The reports which have come to the Navy Department contain a number of names of officers which will be sent to the President for any action he may see fit to take. The natural presumption is that the President will direct letters of commendation to any deserving officers or men.

Press despatches tell the following story: Among the thousand stories of individual enterprise is that of Curtin. Curtin is an enlisted man who holds the job of chief electrician of the submarine Pike. He was one of the crew of the Plunger, in which President Roosevelt went down to see the mermaids at Oyster Bay. Curtin and three others of the submarine crew worked like beavers for two days with the 1st California National Guard carrying dynamite. When their job slackened Curtin turned himself into a hospital founder. He took possession in the name of Uncle Sam of the little Danish Church at Seventeenth street and Market, commandeered two automobiles, scoured the city for physicians and nurses, seized medicines and food wherever he could find them, and in a short time had a completely organized hospital in fine running order, and from seventy-five to one hundred patients a day were treated there. The place is known as "Curtin Hospital." How's that for an enlisted man from the U.S. Navy? Admiral Goodrich paid an official visit to the hospital the other day. While he was making it Electrician Curtin, U.S.N., was busy shoveling coal, that being one of the privileges of petty officers when coal operations are in progress on Uncle Sam's vessels. He went back to his duty, of course, as soon as he had organized his hospital.

"Considerable credit," says the Detroit Free Press, "is due to Capt. F. W. Fuger, commandant of the corps of cadets at Michigan Agricultural College, for his excellent work in bringing up the standard of the battalion. The corps was in bad condition in organization and discipline when he came last fall, and on this account the students had taken a strong dislike to the work. Under Captain Fuger's command the corps has been well organized and the discipline is the best it has been for some years back." The State experiment station at the college has begun to receive benefit from the bill passed by the recent Congress, which gives each agricultural experiment station \$15,000 a year for strictly original research work. It starts with \$3,000 to be expended before July 1 of this year and \$2,000 additional each succeeding year until the fund reaches the \$15,000 limit.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Alice Hyde Fessenden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden, was married to Lieut. Robert Gray Peck, 7th U.S. Inf., in Trinity Episcopal church, Highland Park, Ill., April 30. The matron of honor was Mrs. Edmund Russell, and the maid of honor was Miss Dorothy Fessenden. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Roche and Miss Marila. Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, 27th U.S. Inf., was best man. The ushers were Mr. Charles G. Bickham, Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, 27th U.S. Inf., and Mr. Arthur W. Brown. The wedding was originally planned to take place in June, but the change of date was decided upon because of an order for Lieutenant Peck's regiment to go to San Francisco. We reserve a fuller account for another week.

Miss Mary Park, daughter of William Gray Park, the steel manufacturer of Pittsburg, Pa., was married in that city April 28 to Midshipman Raymond Perry Rodgers Neilson, U.S.N., in Trinity Episcopal church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Neilson, of New York, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Arundel, rector of Trinity. Among the bridesmaids were Miss Mary C. Lefferts and Miss Blanche Emory, of New York. Louis Neilson, of New York, was best man, and among the ushers were W. R. Boulton and Samuel Hincley, of New York. The bridegroom is a cousin of Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt.

A quiet, but beautiful marriage took place in Norfolk, Va., April 28, at the residence of Mrs. Charles Harris Greene, widow of the late Capt. Charles Harris Greene, when her youngest daughter, Florence Belle, became the wife of Lieut. Elvin Henry Wagner, 29th U.S. Inf. The ceremony was performed by Rev. William A. Barr, D. D., rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church. Miss Nina Wagner, of Dekalb, Ill., sister of the groom, was maid of honor, and Miss Nelly Shipp, of Norfolk, acted as bridesmaid. The groom was attended by his brother, Cadet Hayden Wagner, of West Point, and by Mr. Samuel McGann, cousin of the bride. The rooms were very artistically decorated for the occasion with palms and cut flowers. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Dr. Paul Whitehurst Greene, wore an imported gown of white Jusi cloth, built over chiffon and taffeta and trimmed with rose point lace and appliques of chiffon roses. Her tulle veil was caught with sprays of lilies of the valley, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and bride roses. The maid of honor and bridesmaids wore Princess gowns of white net, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and velvet ribbon and built over yellow taffeta. They carried bouquets of yellow roses tied with yellow ribbons. Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner are on an extended Northern and Western tour, and will be at home after June 15 at Fort Logan, Colo.

We mentioned briefly last week the wedding of Miss Eleanor Pope, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. James Worden Pope, U.S.A., at Schuylkill Arsenal, Pa., April 23, to Mr. Henry Lyne, of Denver, Colo. Friends to the number of about sixty were guests at the wedding and the reception which followed. The old-fashioned house lent itself most charmingly to the occasion, tastefully decorated with palms, ferns, snailax and spring flowers. The old Colonial mantel in the drawing room was banked from floor to ceiling with lilies, ferns and white and yellow blossoms. The bride entered with her father and wore a Parisian creation of point appliqué lace exquisitely modeled, and embroidered in silver and pearls. She wore the usual tulle veil, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Mr. Worden Pope, brother of the bride, was best man. The bride having no attendants, her mother, in a very handsome and becoming gray gown, held the bridal bouquet during the ceremony. Major W. H. Allaire and Major W. A. Holbrook, U.S.A., acted as ushers. The whole affair was of an ideal simplicity, dainty and beautiful in every detail. The small Army coterie stationed in and near Philadelphia was present, as well as friends and relatives from far and near. An excellent orchestra rendered beautiful and appropriate music during the evening. The ceremony was followed by an elegant supper, after which the bride and groom circulated among the guests, a most pleasant though unusual feature of a modern wedding. The bride and groom left amid the customary showers of rice, which was concealed in the pink roses thrown after them. Miss Lucretia Pope was the lucky young lady to capture the bridal bouquet. The wedding presents were numerous and beautiful. After an absence of two months in England and France, Mr. and Mrs. Lyne will be at home in Denver, Colo.

Lieut. Houston Eldredge, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Jean Bates Mathews were married in New York city April 28.

"The wedding of Miss Elise Marsteller and Mr. Harry Sanderson Mulliken, of Boston, Mass., which occurs at high noon on Tuesday, May 15," writes a correspondent, "will be one of the prominent affairs of the month. Miss Marsteller is the great granddaughter of the illustrious James Ord, whose connection with English history is so well known. Georgetown College has played a most important part in the biography of the Ord family, so it is quite befitting that the Reverend Father Buell, president of the University, should perform the ceremony. He will be assisted by the Reverend Father Shandelle, dean of the faculty. Miss Marsteller is the only daughter of the late Capt. James Selma Marsteller, and is a great favorite in the Army. She has quite a reputation as a horsewoman. Mr. Mulliken is a lineal descendant of the Elijah Sanderson who accompanied Paul Revere on parts of his famous ride—from Lexington to Concord. The ancestral home of the Sandersons, built two hundred years ago, is still standing, and one of the historic spots shown to all visitors in Salem, Mass. Many valuable mementoes belonging to the Mulliken family are found in the old Hancock house in Lexington. The wedding will take place at the home of Major James Cresap Ord, an uncle of the bride. The young couple will leave for Boston shortly after the ceremony, and after a week's visit will sail for Europe. At home in Mapimi, Mexico, after Aug. 15."

Mrs. John Gaspard Lanz announces the marriage of her daughter, Doris Christine, to Lieut. F. Halford, U.S. M.C., on Oct. 4, 1905, in New York city.

Miss Frances Pleasants Febiger, daughter of Major Lea Febiger, U.S.A., was married in San Francisco, Cal., April 25, to the Rev. Cecil Mortimer Marrack at the Episcopal residence. They will be at home at 2912 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco.

Miss Kate Shepard, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Edwin M. Shepard, U.S.N., was married in Washington, D.C., April 30, to Mr. George De Witt Moulson, of New Jersey, in St. Margaret's Episcopal church. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's mother, Miss Shepard, who was given in marriage by her mother, Mrs. Shepard. She was attended by her sisters, Mrs. Theodore Vogelgesang and Mrs. Gregory Da-

vision, who acted as matrons of honor, and Miss Mary Moulson, sister of the bridegroom, who was maid of honor. The best man was Mr. Frank Harkness, of Chicago, and the ushers were Mr. Chase and Mr. Andrews, of New York; Mr. Charles Moulson, brother of the bridegroom; Lieut. C. T. Vogelgesang, U.S.N.; Captain Davison and Mr. Frederick McCluer, of England. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of the church, assisted by Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of Rochester, N.Y. Miss Shepard is one of the best-known young women in Navy circles.

At a luncheon last week on board the U.S.S. Minneapolis the engagement of Miss Nancy Duval to Ensign Arthur Phillip Fairfield, U.S.N., who is assigned to Admiral Bradford's staff, was announced. The wedding will take place probably in June. The prospective bride is the daughter of the late Dr. E. P. Duval, for some years State Librarian, and resides with her mother on Duke of Gloucester street. She is a sister of Capt. Douglas F. Duval, surgeon, U.S.A. The prospective groom is from Saco, Me., and entered the Naval Academy in 1897, graduating with the class of 1901. He was commissioned an ensign in 1903.

Capt. Fine Wilson Smith, 4th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mildred De Navarre Whiting, daughter of Mrs. Henry Whiting, widow of Major Henry Whiting, U.S.M.C., were married at Fort Thomas Ky., April 25. Rev. Robert Nelson of Newport, Ky., officiated. Capt. F. H. Delano, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. R. D. Goodwin, 4th U.S. Inf., defined the bridal pathway with white ribbons to the strains of the "Lohengrin" wedding march. The house was profusely decorated with potted greens and apple blossoms. In the absence of the bride's brother, Lieut. Desher Whiting, 9th U.S. Inf., in the Philippines, Mrs. Whiting escorted her daughter to the altar and gave her in marriage to the groom. The bride was superbly attired in ivory satin, cut Princess, with a court train, and the corsage filled with point Duchess lace. Mrs. Whiting wore a gown of white lace. The fact that the bride's wedding gown was the same worn by Mrs. Whiting at her own wedding gave an added touch of sentiment to the impressive ceremony. The officers were in full dress uniform. Lieut. J. C. Watermann, 4th Inf., was the groom's attendant, and the ushers were Capt. F. H. Delano, U.S.M.C., Lieut. B. M. Bailey, Lieut. R. H. Kelley and Lieut. R. D. Goodwin, all of the 4th U.S. Inf. There were no bridesmaids. A reception followed the ceremony, and Capt. and Mrs. Smith left immediately for a honeymoon at Fortress Monroe, Va. Accompanied by Mrs. Whiting, they will tour Europe in the fall. The wedding presents were unusually handsome. Among the wedding guests were Major and Mrs. J. C. F. Tillson, Capt. and Mrs. Sweetzer, Capt. and Mrs. Simmons, Capt. and Mrs. Jarvis, Capt. and Mrs. Castner, Captain Hughes, Captain Delano, U.S.M.C.; Lieutenants Watermann, Goodwin, Kelley, Bailey, Drury, McIntyre and Scott.

One of the most charming of Service weddings took place on April 21 in the famous old city of Charleston, S.C., when Asst. Naval Constr. James Lee Ackerson, U.S.N., was married to Miss Martha Allston Buist, of that city. The service was performed by the Rev. Randolph H. McKim, of Washington, D.C. in old St. Paul's church, and a more beautiful and impressive ceremony it would be hard to picture. The church, decorated with palms and Southern smilax, was filled to the doors with relatives and friends of the bride, one of the most popular girls in Charleston. The bride wore a gown of Chinese crepe woven and embroidered especially for her. It was procured in Canton by one of the groom's classmates, Ensign Percy Foote, U.S.N. The maid of honor, Miss Louisa Buist, sister of the bride, was gowned in an exquisite creation of radium cloth. The flower girls were Miss Frances Buist and Miss Clara Pringle, and the bridesmaids, Miss Harriett Buist, Miss Margaret Buist, Miss Elise Lewis, of Charleston; Miss Margery Fisher, of Washington, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Whittlesay, of New Haven, Conn. A very handsome reception was held after the ceremony at the house of the bride's father, Major George Lamb Buist. The following morning the bride and groom left for Los Angeles, Cal., to visit the groom's parents, and after spending a week there they will return to the New York Navy Yard, to which Assistant Naval Constructor Ackerson has recently been assigned.

Gen. and Mrs. John Henry Page have issued invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Mary Florence and Lieut. George Sherwin Simonds, 22d U.S. Inf., which will take place on Wednesday afternoon, May 9, at the cadet chapel at West Point at 4 o'clock. A reception will follow the ceremony at Memorial Hall at half after four. Lieutenant Simonds is stationed at the Military Academy on duty in the Department of Tactics. The Misses Page have made many friends at the garrison during frequent visits to their sister, Mrs. Francis C. Marshall.

Capt. Albert E. Truby, asst. surg., U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Downing were married at San Leandro, Cal., April 25.

Major and Mrs. J. C. Gresham announce the marriage of their daughter, Louise Van Horn, and Lieut. William F. Harrell, 12th U.S. Inf., March 15, 1906, at Hollis, Pa. Owing to the illness of Major Gresham, there was no one present at the ceremony, which was performed by Chaplain Dalham, 12th Inf., but the immediate family of the bride.

The marriage of Miss Callie Louise Driskill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Driskill, of Spearfish, South Dakota, to Lieut. Clarence Anderson Dougherty, 13th U.S. Cav., on April 28, was one of the prettiest weddings of the season. The Driskill home, where the wedding occurred in the presence of relatives and near friends, was beautifully decorated with flags, smilax and Cavalry yellow. The impressive Episcopal ring service was performed by Rev. North Tummins, under an archway of smilax drawn aside by white ribbons. Palms, ferns and Easter lilies were banked high in the background, forming a beautiful altar. The bride wore a handsome gown of white silk mull, hand embroidered, elaborately trimmed in tiny ruffles of valenciennes lace, with a deep, circular yoke of the same. Her full tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms, and she carried bride's roses. She wore an old gold bracelet, set with diamonds, the gift of the groom. The maid of honor was Miss Alma May Frost. The bridesmaids were Miss Anna Belle Driskill and Miss Marguerite Harlow. The best man was Dr. John D. Brooks, of Fort Meade, S.D., and the groomsmen Lieut. Oscar Foley and Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson, both of the 6th Cavalry. The bridegroom and his brother officers were in full dress uniform. After the ceremony the bridal party proceeded to the dining room, where the bride was toasted and refreshments served. The bride followed the time honored custom and cut the wedding cake with her husband's sword. The bride's souvenirs to her maids were handsome tortoise shell combs with gold tops. The groom's souvenirs to his attendants were gold cuff links. The wedding

gifts were extremely handsome and numerous. After receiving congratulations Lieut. and Mrs. Dougherty immediately took their departure for Denver, Colo., and after their honeymoon will be at home to their friends at Fort Sill, Okla., where Lieutenant Dougherty is stationed.

RECENT DEATHS.

The remains of Capt. Clinton K. Curtis, U.S.N., retired, were buried at Elmwood Cemetery, Norfolk, Va., April 28, with military honors. The funeral took place from the residence at No. 124 Freemason street, and the services were conducted by the Rev. Beverly D. Tucker, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church. The funeral cortege was formed with Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Terhune, U.S.N., in command. Two companies of marines and eight companies of bluejackets preceded the casket, and these were led by the band from the receivingship Franklin. At the cemetery three volleys were fired over the grave and taps were sounded. The honorary pall-bearers were: Capt. Dennis H. Mahan, Capt. Albert C. Dillingham, Med. Dir. Remus C. Persons, Comdr. R. T. Hall and Paymr. Timothy S. O'Leary.

Elizabeth Schenck Birnie, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Upton Birnie, jr., Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Fort Worden, Wash., April 20.

Mrs. Walter Scott Chew, aunt of Lieut. Edmund T. Weisel, Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., April 22.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Edward Wellman Serrell, a well known engineer, died in New York city, April 25. He was born in 1826 in Islington, London, and came to New York when four years old. He began his engineering career with the Central Railroad of New Jersey. When twenty-two years old he was sent by the Government to the Isthmus, where he surveyed the Nicaragua and Panama routes of the present day. Then he became chief engineer of construction of the Niagara Suspension Bridge and later of the Hoosac Tunnel. He served as lieutenant colonel of the 1st N.Y. Engineers, Oct. 10, 1861, and was promoted colonel Feb. 14, 1862. He received the brevet of brigadier general of Volunteers March 13, 1865, for meritorious service during the war, and he was honorably discharged Feb. 13, 1865. Besides seeing considerable fighting, he worked out the plans suggested by General Gillmore for the capture of Charleston, including the placing of the Swamp Angel battery.

The Navy Department has been advised by Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron that Btsn. Daniel C. Hansen, U.S.N., was killed by the earthquake at San Francisco. His remains, as well as those of his wife and child, have been identified by his brother. Burial took place Saturday, April 28, in the naval cemetery, Naval Training Station, San Francisco. Daniel Clifford Hansen was born in Courtland, Cal., on July 31, 1878, and was appointed a boatswain in the Navy from Feb. 23, 1906, while serving as an enlisted man in the Navy on board the U.S.S. Chicago. On March 30, 1906, he was detached from the Chicago and ordered to duty on the trainingship Pensacola at the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, on which duty he was engaged at the time of his death. On April 11, 1906, he was granted ten days' leave.

Mrs. Jane B. Young, mother of Asst. Engr. Frederick H. Young, U.S.R.C.S., died at Monticello, N.Y., April 25.

Mr. Frederick W. Bradford, second son of the late Capt. Robert F. Bradford, U.S.N., died at Boston, Mass., May 1.

Dr. Calvin E. Cottrell died at his home in Buford, Ohio County, Ky., April 20, 1906. A wife, one son, Oscar E. Cottrell, of Owensboro, Ky., and two daughters, Mrs. Thomas Cruise, wife of Major Thomas Cruise, of the Army, and Mrs. F. G. Hodgson, wife of Major F. G. Hodgson, of the Army, survive him. Dr. Cottrell was a practitioner of medicine of the old school, a quiet, unassuming, straightforward citizen, honored and respected by all.

Mr. Albert Seaman, father of the wife of the late Lieut. John T. Berry, 27th U.S. Inf., and uncle of Lieut. A. Owen Seaman, 15th U.S. Inf., died at Shelbyville, Ill., April 20.

The Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Washington, D.C., on April 23 met and passed suitable resolutions relative to the death of Gen. Martin T. McMahon, president of the board, at New York city, April 21, 1906. Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, 1st vice president; Gen. Charles M. Anderson, secretary, and Franklin Murphy were also appointed a committee to prepare a suitable memorial resolution in regard to the death of General McMahon.

Former Judge Robert Gilmore, 73 years of age, who died a few days since in Baltimore, Md., was the father of Lieut. Albert Gilmore, 7th U.S. Inf., and one of the most prominent figures in the judicial and political circles of the early history of the State. Judge Gilmore's family was of distinguished Maryland ancestry, which has been prominent in the social life of the city and State for over half a century. Col. Harry Gilmore, the famous Confederate cavalryman, and the late William Gilmore, who died some two years ago, were brothers of Judge Gilmore. He is survived by two sons and six daughters. They are Mr. Robert Gilmore, jr., of New York; Lieut. Albert Gilmore, 7th U.S. Inf.; Mrs. Gustav L. Stewart, Mrs. Wallace P. Harvey, Miss Bertha Gilmore, Miss Ellen Ward Gilmore, Miss Frances Gilmore and Miss Jean Howard Gilmore, all of Baltimore. Judge Gilmore's death was the result of an attack of paralysis which he suffered in October, 1904, and from which he never recovered.

Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., Commissary General, in Circular 2, dated April 28, announces the death of Lieut. Col. Barrington K. West, deputy commissary general, U.S.A., on April 24, at Denver, Colo., heretofore referred to in our columns. After giving the record of the deceased, General Sharpe says: "Colonel West was a good soldier, a man of the highest integrity, painstaking, conscientious, and thorough in the discharge of every duty. An officer of marked ability, he gave of his best to the service of his country, cheerfully performing every duty no matter how trying the conditions. He was loyal to his superiors at all times and under all circumstances, and his treatment of juniors was marked by the kindest consideration. In the death of Colonel West the corps has lost one of its best officers, an officer whose service will ever stand as a model of all that is highest in the soldier's profession."

A correspondent sends us the following: "All who ever had the good fortune of knowing Clarence A. Conway will mourn his sudden death at his home in Allegan, Mich., on May 3. He entered the Naval Academy in 1897 and graduated in 1901. Shortly after graduating

he concluded to resign after completing his eight years of service, which he finally did in January of this year, the Navy thereby losing one of its most gifted officers. His absolute unselfishness and willingness to sacrifice his own advancement to helping the plodder endeared him to all his classmates. He proved to many the possibility of a truly Christlike life and its compatibility with manliness and good fellowship. No man ever knew him for a day but to admire his absolute sincerity of purpose and purity of character. His staunchest friends were those who were themselves weak."

Capt. Victor E. Stottler, U.S.A., retired, died at Los Angeles, Cal., April 24, 1906. Captain Stottler was born in Connecticut Aug. 1, 1859, and was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy from that State July 1, 1878; was graduated and appointed a second lieutenant of the 10th Infantry June 13, 1882; was promoted first lieutenant March 6, 1888, and retired with the rank of captain April 26, 1898, for disability incident to the Service.

PERSONALS.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. William W. Harts, C.E., U.S.A., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 22.

Comdr. Albert Gieves, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gieves returned to Newport, R.I., April 28, from a visit to New York and Washington.

Rear Admiral F. W. Dickens, U.S.N., has arrived in Washington, D.C., and joined Mrs. Dickens at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt.

Chaplain John H. Macomber, U.S.A., retired, and family, of San José, Cal., were not injured during the recent earthquake, and are busy working with the relief committee for the sufferers from San Francisco.

Mrs. C. J. T. Clarke has returned to Fort Sam Houston after an absence of several weeks spent in Georgia, where she was called on account of the sudden death of her grandfather, Mr. W. H. Felton, of Marshallville.

The Baroness' sister, the Vicomtesse de Faramond, joined the Vicomte in New York April 28, and with him participated in the festivities for the French officers who came over to take part in the Paul Jones celebration at Annapolis.

At the Austrian Embassy in Washington, D.C., April 28, a brilliant dinner company was entertained by the Ambassador and Mme. Hengelmüller for Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Corbin. Col. and Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell were other hosts of the evening.

At the next meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, May 8, 1906, a paper will be read by Companion Capt. Ezra Farnsworth, entitled, "At the Rear in War Times." An election of officers for the ensuing year will also be held.

Mrs. Southerland, wife of Commander Southerland, U.S.N., with the Misses Harriet and Mary Southerland, having passed the Easter season in Rome, expects shortly to go to Paris, where she will remain until sailing for America. Commander Southerland is still in San Domingo.

The Nebraska Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., held its annual meeting at the commandery rooms, Omaha, Neb., Wednesday, May 2, 1906. An attractive feature of the occasion was an address by Col. J. Van R. Hoff, U.S.A., illustrated by stereopticon views, on his experience as medical attaché during the Russo-Japanese war.

George Fletcher, known as King Edward's oldest subject, has just died at Killy, Ireland. He was four days more than 118 years old. About a year ago Fletcher received a congratulatory letter and a gold snuffbox from the King, in recognition of the fact that he was the oldest living subject of the British crown. Until very shortly before his death he had retained all his faculties and was in good health. He voted in the recent general elections.

Mrs. Amos H. Martin, wife of Captain Martin, 14th Inf., stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., who has been visiting Mrs. Hermann Ehrlich at her home on Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md., will shortly leave with Mrs. Ehrlich for Newport, R.I., where Mrs. Ehrlich has a beautiful villa on Bellevue avenue. Mrs. Martin was formerly Grace Lee Washington Lewis, of Maryland and Virginia, and is a great niece of George Washington.

On account of the illness of Major H. M. Lord, paymaster, U.S.A., the payments devolved upon that officer on muster of April 30, 1906, in person, at Forts Levee, McKinley, Preble and Williams, Me., Fort Constitution, N.H., Watertown Arsenal, and Forts Andrews, Banks, Revere, Rodman, Standish, Strong and Warren, Mass., Forts Adams, Greble and Wetherill, R.I.; and by mail or express, Springfield Armory, Mass., will be made by Capt. B. M. Purcell, paymaster.

The French Ambassador entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., April 25, in honor of the visiting French officers. His guests were the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Dewey, Rear Admirals Sands, Davis, Bradford and Cowles, U.S.N.; Admiral Campion, commanding the French squadron; General Porter, ex-Governor John Lee Carroll, Lieut. Comdr. Spencer S. Wood, U.S.N.; Captain Rodgers, U.S.N.; Captain Lefevre, Captain Guepratte, Captain Huguet, Captain Batellet, Lieut. Commander de Cossigny, Lieut. Commander Crespin, Lieut. Commander Baudry, Mr. des Portes de la Fosse, Commander de Faramond, Captain Fournier, of the French navy, and Vicomte de Chambrun, of the French embassy.

During a recent smoker given in his honor at West Point, N.Y., at the officers mess, Lieut. Col. James A. Moss, U.S.A., A.D.C. to Lieut. Gen. H. C. Corbin, told some interesting stories relative to his last tour of duty in the Orient. The following incident among those related happened when Colonel Moss took Mr. William Jennings Bryan up the Cottobatto Valley, Island of Mindanao, to visit the home of Datto Piang, near Dulaun: "Upon hearing of Mr. Bryan's visit, Piang went to the commanding officer at Dulaun and asked how many lantakas (small obsolete brass cannon made by Moros) should be fired in honor of Mr. Bryan. The commanding officer informed Piang, as Mr. Bryan was neither a general nor an official dignitary of any kind, he was not entitled to a salute. Piang was also informed under our regulations twenty-one is the greatest number of guns that can be fired as a personal salute, this being the salute for the President of the United States. As our boat was approaching Piang's 'Cotta' (fort) on the banks of the Rio Grande, we were wondering with how many, if any, lantakas would Mr. Bryan be saluted—when suddenly there rang out on the evening air, 'Bang' 'Bang' 'Bang' 'Bang'! And we counted on, two, five, ten, twenty-one, thirty, forty, fifty. And so it came to pass that Datto Piang fired for Datto Bryan a salute of fifty 'lantakas,' being more than twice the number the President of the United States is entitled to."

Mrs. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, returned to Washington, D.C., April 28, from a visit to Atlantic City.

Mrs. Martin, wife of Capt. Amos H. Martin, 14th U.S. Inf., stationed at Vancouver Barracks, will leave for her home at Vancouver next week.

Among those at the dinner of U. S. Grant Post, G.A.R., in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 28, were Major Gens. James F. Wade and Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.

Mrs. Truman Newberry, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was hostess at a prettily appointed luncheon in Washington, D.C., April 28, at her home in Scott Circle.

A son was born to the wife of Major R. W. Johnson, surg., U.S.A., at Fort Crook, Neb., April 23. The new arrival is a grandson of Gen. and Mrs. Thomas McGregor, U.S.A.

According to advices received in Washington, D.C., April 30, Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte is not seriously ill, and will probably be out in a few days, unless there is a change for the worse.

Lieut. J. K. Taussig, U.S.N., has been detached from the Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba, and from duty on the Amphitrite, and ordered to the auxiliary steamer Celtic as executive and navigating officer.

Mrs. A. A. DeLoffre and Miss De Loffre were registered last week at the New Grand, New York city. They sail April 28 on the Red Star Line for England. They will visit Mrs. De Loffre's son, who is in the General Electric Company at London.

A clever dramatic skit entitled "The Magic Book," written by Miss Edith Miller, daughter of Commander Miller, U.S.N., was given at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., April 27, before an enthusiastic and fashionable audience. The piece is a poem showing forth the passions of men and does its young author much credit.

Lieut. Gordon Johnston, U.S.A., who was seriously wounded in the action early in March between the United States troops and Moros on Mount Dajo, will return to the United States on the transport Thomas, to sail from Manila May 5. Lieutenant Johnston says he was wounded as the result of a simultaneous attack by three women in the action.

Lieutenant Pfister, naval attaché of the Italian Embassy, who has been in Washington for a week, returned April 28 to New York, where he is making his headquarters. Mme. Pfister has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Laughlin, in St. Louis. They departed for Italy May 2, and after two months return, probably to spend the summer at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

P.A. Paymr, Eugène H. Tricon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Tricon attended the dance given by the officers of the Brooklyn Navy Yard Friday evening, April 27. Paymaster Tricon has a few days' leave from his ship, the Nevada, now lying at the League Island Navy Yard, and he and his wife are the guests of Pay Dir. and Mrs. S. R. Calhoun at the New York Navy Yard.

President Roosevelt has named the following to be the American delegates to the Red Cross Congress, which is to be held in Switzerland this summer: William Cary Sanger, former Assistant Secretary of War; Capt. C. S. Sperry, U.S.N., now on duty at the Naval War College; Brig. Gen. R. M. O'Reilly, Surgeon General of the Army, and Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General of the Army.

Mrs. A. V. Wadhams, wife of Captain Wadhams, U.S.N., entertained "at home" at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., April 25. Mrs. L. de Russey Berry, with her songs, and Miss Mertz, daughter of Comdr. Albert Mertz, with her violin, gave much pleasure to all present. Mrs. Berry sang several English, French and German songs. Miss Mertz has studied in Germany for some years and is considered a violinist of rare ability.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lloyd H. Chandler invited a number of guests to the christening of their little daughter, Susan Bufford Chandler, in Washington, D.C., April 28. The Rev. Herbert Scott Smith officiated. A luncheon followed the christening. The guests included Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Gen. and Mrs. Mordecai, Comdr. and Mrs. Washington, Comdr. and Mrs. Hodges, Comdr. and Mrs. Seward, and Col. and Mrs. Andrews.

Misses Ethel and Helen Harrington, daughters of Rear Admiral Harrington, U.S.N., entertained at a beautiful luncheon on April 27 at their home in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The centerpiece for the table was an artistic arrangement of double nasturtiums and maiden hair ferns, and the place cards bore sprays of the same green. Those present were: Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. I. T. Kite, Mrs. Albion V. Wadhams, Mrs. Charles Laird, Mrs. Robert Stocker, Mrs. Dickson, Miss Susie Persons, Miss Esther Reed, Miss Selma Mertz, Miss Ruth Emery, Miss Anne Dornin, and Miss Haud, of Albany, N.Y.

Mrs. Dennis H. Mahan, wife of Captain Mahan, gave a very attractive five o'clock tea on April 26, at her home in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., in honor of Miss Haud, of Albany, N.Y. The guests were received by Mrs. Mahan and Miss Haud, punch was dispensed by Miss Selma Mertz and tea was poured by Miss Denise Mahan. Those present were: Mrs. A. V. Wadhams, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Laird, Miss Ruth Emery, Misses Helen and Ethel Harrington, Misses Susie, Pauline and Julia Persons, Capt. A. C. Dillingham, Captain Burton, U.S.M.C.; Paymaster Mayo, Lieutenant Lewis, Ensign Allen, Ensign Cooke, Midshipmen Hargis and Laird, Dr. Flint, and Paymaster Collins, U.S.N.

Capt. William S. Scott, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., now en route to Manila on the Empress of China, which sailed on April 30, was given an elaborate farewell in Cheyenne, Wyo., April 23, by some 200 representative Masons in Masonic temple. Hon. Peter S. Cook, thirty-third degree, was toastmaster, and after a neat speech introduced Hon. John A. Riner, thirty-third degree, who, after a few well chosen remarks, in which he spoke of the high esteem in which Captain Scott was held by his brother Masons, on behalf of the fraternity presented the Captain with a magnificent gold watch which bore his monogram and the emblems of the Commandery and the Consistory, besides the inscription "Presented to W. S. Scott by Wyoming Masons, April 23, 1906." After receiving the gift, Captain Scott suitably expressed his thanks to his brethren and told what Masonry had meant to him personally. Following Captain Scott, Hon. M. R. Johnston, Grand Master of the A.F. and A.M. of Wyoming, made a brief speech, expressing his regret at the departure of Captain Scott and conveying to him the good will and the good wishes of the fraternity. Captain Scott went into the Army in 1898, from the Pennsylvania railroad, a yard master in the transportation department. He was sent to Santiago and later put in charge of a railroad in the eastern center of Cuba. He returned to the United States when Cuba was turned back to the Republic and was then for three years at Cheyenne in charge of the construction of the post at Fort Russell.

Capt. Asa T. Abbott, U.S.A., retired, resides at Vermilion, South Dakota.

Gen. G. L. Gillespie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gillespie are now in Paris, France.

Capt. George E. Albee, U.S.A., resides at New Haven, Conn., at 356 Howard avenue.

Capt. Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N., returned to Newport, R.I., April 28, from Washington.

Gen. A. B. Carey, U.S.A., after a pleasant winter in Florida, left for his home at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Edwin A. Hickman, 1st U.S. Cav., at Independence, Mo., May 2.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. William W. Harts, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., at San Francisco, Cal., April 21.

Admiral Gheen, U.S.N., Mrs. and the Misses Gheen are at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., from St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. J. M. Moore, U.S.N., who is stationed at the U. S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., is residing at the Hotel Normandy.

Gen. and Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., passed through New York city this week on their way to their new home at Los Angeles, Cal.

Major Clarence Deems, Art. Corps, who has been on duty at Fort Flagler, Wash., has been assigned to duty in command of Fort Schuyler, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. John M. Banister, deputy surgeon general, U.S.A., is on the sick list at the general hospital, Washington, D.C., where he is undergoing treatment.

Comdr. E. F. Qualtrough, U.S.N., has been detached from the command of the U.S.S. Cleveland, which recently arrived at Boston, and has been ordered home to wait orders.

Mrs. Littell, wife of Major I. W. Littell, U.S.A., has cards out for a tea to meet Mrs. E. S. Mills on Saturday, May 5, at her home 1921 S street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Johnson, widow of Capt. Alfred B. Johnson, U.S.A., has left Washington, D.C., where she has been on a short visit, and has returned to her home at Vancouver Barracks.

Col. L. Lomia, U.S.A., has recovered from the effects of his recent fall and is able to be about again. He has changed his residence to 174 Woodland avenue, New Rochelle, N.Y.

Col. Martin B. Hughes, 1st Cav., U.S.A., who has been at San Antonio in temporary command of the Department of Texas, has returned to Fort Clark, Tex., his regular station.

Major Henry W. Hovey, 24th U.S. Inf., on duty at Northfield, Vt., and who is an ex-member of the 7th N.Y., will command a detachment in the parade in New York city, May 5, in connection with the centennial celebration of the 7th.

Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Field, U.S.N., has been detached from the works of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., and ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Tennessee and for duty as executive officer of that vessel when commissioned.

Capt. Louis M. Gulick, U.S.M.C., has been ordered to the marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., for duty in connection with the company of marines which will participate in the celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence at Charlotte, N.C., May 21-23.

Capt. E. H. Cooke, 15th U.S. Inf., left this week for Seattle, from where he sails May 8 to join his regiment in the Philippines. During Captain Cooke's absence Mrs. Cooke will reside with her father, Mr. J. A. Gamble, at No. 157 East Third street, Williamsport, Pa.

Capt. William Elliott, Sub. Dept., has been relieved from duty as chief commissary, Department of the Gulf, by Capt. Charles C. Clark, and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty as assistant to the chief commissary of Department of the Columbia. Captain Clark has been on duty in Chicago.

The following candidates for the Military Academy have been appointed during the past week: Will B. Thompson, alt., Indianapolis, Ind.; Francis H. Miles, jr., Cambridge, Mass.; James Hollon, alt., Campton, Ky.; Ernest J. Hall, alt., Medford, Mass., and William H. Wheeler, alt., Cambridge, Mass.

Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte has been exceedingly ill at his home in Baltimore this week from a severe cold which he contracted during a recent visit to Atlantic City. It was feared at one time that Secretary Bonaparte had pneumonia, but it is understood that this did not prove to be the case and that he is now convalescent.

Lieut. and Mrs. Z. H. Madison, U.S.N., Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N.; Mrs. A. Gordon Jones, Mrs. Charles Laird, Dr. and Mrs. S. H. Dickson, Mr. Howard Shield, and Naval Constr. Lawrence S. Adams, U.S.N., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Forney Reese at a very enjoyable bridge whist party on April 23 at their residence in Olney Road, Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Evelyn Baker Dodd, of Covington, Ky., has received a beautiful full length photograph of Mrs. Edythe Pratt Dickins, the wife of Rear Admiral F. W. Dickins, U.S.N. Mrs. Dodd is a literary admirer of Mrs. Dickins's poetic genius and has several times, during the past winter, read, to admiring friends, the poem entitled "The Song of the Light."

The wedding suite at the Hollenden Hotel at Cleveland, O., according to a despatch from that place, has been engaged for the famous Sioux Chief, Red Cloud, who will be in Cleveland on May 15. Red Cloud is ninety-seven years old, but he was married a few days ago. A telegram was received from him May 3 saying he had taken a squaw and wanted the bridal suite. He was a widower only a few months.

Capt. F. W. Fuger received a visit from his brother, Lieut. A. S. Fuger, at the Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., last week. Mr. Fuger has just taken his examination for first lieutenant at Fort Monroe Artillery School, from which school he was graduated last summer. He spent two years in the Service in the Philippine Islands before entering school, also several months in Manchuria during the Russian war. He was on his way to his post at Fort McKinley, Me.

The following additional candidates were designated May 3 to take an examination for appointment as assistant paymaster of the Navy: Louis S. Garrison and G. F. Kroehl, New York; W. W. Haslett and William Pedlow, jr., Pennsylvania; Thomas A. Strador, Virginia; A. P. Cox, Indiana; S. W. Price and J. L. Shepherd, Maryland; B. D. Rogers, Illinois; H. J. Fitzgerald and L. N. LePan, New York; R. E. Grier, South Carolina; Omar D. Conger, Michigan.

Secretary of War Taft before leaving Yale May 2

recovered the huge cane that he carried in college days. It has been in the possession of Mrs. George H. Hotchkiss. Mr. Hotchkiss and Secretary Taft were old friends when the latter was in college. Another "find" of the Secretary while he was there was a photograph of a group of members of the class of '67, of which his brother, Peter Taft, was a member.

Mrs. Edward Trenchard gave an afternoon tea at Sherry's on Tuesday, May 1, in celebration of Dewey day, to the members of "The Admiral Trenchard" section of the Navy League. Miss Vanderpoel, the chairman of the section, assisted in receiving, and Mrs. John A. Power poured tea. The room was decorated with the set of colors recently presented to the section, consisting of the national ensign, that of the Navy League (the first unfurled) and an admiral's flag.

Capt. S. H. Ford and Lieuts. J. C. Ashburn and K. Truesdell, 5th U.S. Inf.; Lieuts. S. Van Leer, V. S. Foster and C. R. Norton, 15th U.S. Cav., and Capt. John T. Myers and Lieuts. R. L. Shepard and D. C. McDougal, U.S.M.C., who took part in the recent military tournament in New York city, were entertained at dinner at the Prince George Hotel April 25, by Major W. A. Turpin, of the 13th N.Y., one of the officials of the tournament, on whom the bulk of the work falls.

Upon the request of the Secretary of the Navy the War Department has designated Capt. R. P. Davis and Johnson Hagood, Art. Corps, to deliver lectures before the Naval War College at Newport, R.I., this summer. Captain Davis is at present an instructor in the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten and will lecture on "Submarine Mines and Mine Fields." Captain Hagood, who is an assistant in the office of the Chief of Artillery, will lecture on "Fire Control in Coast Fortifications," the subject of which he has charge in the War Department.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, U.S.N., gave a dinner at Gibraltar, April 18, on board the U.S.S. Brooklyn, previous to his departure. The guests included the Earl of Albemarle, Vice Admiral Sir William May, Rear Admiral Sir Edward Chichester, Lord Ernest Seymour, the American Consul, Mr. Sprague; Captain Levenson and Mr. E. R. Johnstone. A pretty dinner was given aboard the Prinzessin Victoria Luise to Admiral Sigbee and Captain Nazro by Mr. William H. Rideing, of Boston. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William Jameson, of New York.

Gen. W. L. Cabell, father of Lieut. L. D. Cabell, 14th U.S. Inf., resides in Dallas, Tex., and commands the Trans-Mississippi Department of United Confederate Veterans, in which he holds the rank of lieutenant general. He has received a letter of six lines from Lieutenant Cabell, who was on duty in San Francisco, Cal., during the great calamity, stating that he was alive and well, but needed shoes and clothing. General Cabell graduated from West Point in the class of 1850, and resigned from the Army as a captain and Q.M. in 1861. He served as a brigadier general in the Confederate service.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending May 2: Lieut. W. W. Reno, U.S.A.; Lieut. Gilbert Chase, U.S.N., and Mrs. Chase; Paymr. J. S. Beecher, Comdr. Frank H. Bailey, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels, Rear Admiral F. H. Delano and Mrs. Delano, Comdr. J. B. Muddock, and Midshipman C. A. Harrington, alt. U.S.N.; Col. Albert S. Cummins, Chaplain C. C. Pierce and Chaplain H. A. Brown, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U.S.N.; Gen. J. W. Barlow, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barlow; Comdr. A. C. Dieffenbach, U.S.N.; Lieuts. R. L. Denig, W. W. Buckley and B. B. Gossett, U.S.M.C.

Lieut. General Corbin, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., April 30 for Wilmington, Ohio, where he and Mrs. Corbin will visit the former's daughter. After a day's stay they will go to Cincinnati and then spend several weeks at French Lick Springs, Ind., before going to St. Louis, where General Corbin assumes command of the Northern Division. General Corbin's aides, Lieut. Col. J. A. Moss and W. E. Horton, also left Washington, going direct to St. Louis. Lieutenant Colonel Moss will join General Corbin later in the week at French Lick Springs. General Corbin feels need of the relief and rest which will be afforded by a stay of several weeks at the Indiana resort. He does not plan to remain much in St. Louis this summer, where the season is far from comfortable. He is due to attend the graduation exercises at West Point in June, and early in June will start on his last official inspection trip, that of his division.

From Columbus Barracks, O., April 30, a correspondent writes: "Dr. and Mrs. Walter Whitney have gone to Fort Terry, Conn., their new station. Miss Helen Johnston, who spent her Easter holidays at the home of her aunt, Mrs. William E. Gillmore, has returned to Washington, where she is attending school. Mrs. Walter L. Reed, accompanied by her sister, Miss Blackford, left for a visit in Virginia. Mrs. Reed will stay until July, and Miss Blackford will return in the fall. Mrs. A. A. Cabaniss had as her guests last week her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, of Montana. Mrs. Henry J. Raymond is at present staying in Chicago. Mrs. Nelson, of Piqua, O., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. William E. Gillmore. Mr. and Mrs. Ruffner are staying at the home of their son, Dr. Ernest L. Ruffner. They will return to their home in Cincinnati on Tuesday. The tennis courts have been put in splendid order and are already quite popular."

The Navy Department on May 1 made public the following list of candidates designated for examination to be assistant paymasters of the Navy, at the Washington Navy Yard, beginning June 11, 1906: L. W. Hayes, Cal.; Ernest George, Mass.; R. E. Brown, N.Y.; W. I. Beam, Pa.; Frank Baldwin, N.J.; E. I. Matthews, Pa.; M. H. Philbrick, N.H.; H. L. Beach, N.Y.; J. L. Byrnes, Pa.; P. T. M. Lathrop, Va.; N. T. Wagner, I.T.; H. C. Hicks, Vt.; E. H. L. Denig, N.J.; L. E. Barnes, Md.; R. A. Holt, Va.; H. R. Andrews, N.Y.; W. M. McIlvaine, Pa.; B. F. Willis, Miss.; R. C. Zeiss, Tex.; O. E. Danny, Del.; Haskell Dial, S.C.; T. D. Brabson, Tenn.; W. C. Emory, D. C.; F. W. Killegrew, N.Y.; R. D. Engel, D.C.; W. N. Gulick, D.C.; W. H. Wilterdink, N.Y.; H. A. Beauver, Pa.; D. S. Wainwright, D.C.; E. C. Little, Md.; R. F. Ludlow, Wis.; H. H. Palmer, Va.; J. L. Chatterton, N.Y.; H. S. Constance, Md.; E. Hering, Md.; F. H. Atkinson, Ill.; L. W. Magruder, jr., Miss.; E. K. Sharlow, Pa.; R. G. Jenks, La.; J. P. Stelle, N.Y.; A. L. Widner, Md.; J. P. Helm, Tenn.; J. H. Knapp, Mo.; R. P. Williams, Conn.; T. E. Stokes, S.C.; J. G. Ross, N.Y.; W. W. Peirce, N.C.; Arthur T. Kreh, Md.; A. I. Smolens, N.Y.; E. H. Potts, Va.; C. E. Scouller, Pa.

Easter Monday evening was the scene of the third garrison ball given by the enlisted men of the U.S. Marine Corps at the Culebra naval station. "A section in the marine barracks," writes a correspondent, "was beautifully decorated with flags and palms, which af-

forded a very pleasant dance hall, and when the station band struck up the march at 8 o'clock everybody was on hand. Sergeant W. T. Savage, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. J. W. Banks headed the line with our native friends following. Mrs. Samuel Arombom had all honors of being the belle of the ball. She wore pink with a very fine green sash, as she stated that most of the men of the U. S.M.C. at Culebra came from Ireland. Dance after dance was enjoyed by one and all, until 2 a.m., when the band played "Home Sweet Home." Much credit is due Capt. Thomas F. Lyons, U.S.M.C., for his supervision over the following committees making the event a total success: Invitation and floor committee, Sergt. George S. Adams, U.S.M.C.; Corpl. Frederick Dauth, U.S.M.C.; Hospital Steward Ebeling, U.S.N., and Sergt. Edward E. Decker, U.S.M.C.; decoration and arrangement, 1st Sergt. Chas. F. Tirrell, Sergt. Al Todd, Corpl. Frank F. Pollock, U. S.M.C.; refreshment committee, Sergt. W. T. Savage, Sergt. J. Penna and Corpl. C. H. Bakack, U.S.M.C.; reception committee, 1st Sergt. Charles F. Tirrell, Q.M. Sergt. Gustav Munzenhefer, U.S.M.C."

A number of officers of the Navy stationed in the vicinity of Washington who were with Admiral Dewey in the spring of 1898, when he defeated the Spanish fleet in Manila bay, congregated in Washington, D.C., May 1, and gave their annual dinner to Admiral Dewey at the Raleigh Hotel. Admiral Dewey himself was in excellent health and spirits on that day and received the congratulations of his friends in and out of the Service. In speaking to our correspondent in reply to a request for a few appropriate words Admiral Dewey took occasion to pay a high tribute to the officers and men who served with him on that memorable day. He said: "As the years roll along I believe the American people are more and more appreciating the value of the victory won by the fleet under my command eight years ago. Even those citizens of this great country who are still theoretically opposed to holding the Philippines, have joined in the plaudits of the nation in praise of the gallantry of the officers and men of the American fleet, who through sheer nerve and pluck met and defeated the enemy in Manila bay eight years ago and by their heroism upheld the honor and glory of the American Navy." Admiral Dewey is not one of those, however, who does not believe in holding the Philippines. He thinks that if we are to have our share of the commerce of the Orient and the Pacific the Philippines must be retained. He called attention to the fact that as a base for our Army and our Navy the islands are of incalculable value. The following officers were present at the dinner: Rear Admirals J. D. Ford, J. B. Coghlan, R. Inch and A. Walker, Capt. G. P. Colvocoresses, Col. O. C. Berryman and Capt. R. McM. Dutton, U.S.M.C.; Comdrs. V. S. Nelson, F. H. Bailey, T. B. Howard, R. T. Hall, G. Kaemmerling and B. W. Hodges; Lieut. Comdrs. H. H. Caldwell, J. M. Elliott, S. S. Robinson and J. Gibson; P.A. Engr. B. Kavanaugh, and Pay Dirs. J. I. Martin and W. W. Galt.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 27, 1906.
Promotions in the Army.
Subsistence Department.

Major Albert D. Kniskern, C.S., to be deputy commissary general with the rank of lieutenant colonel from April 24, 1906, vice West, deceased.
Capt. Charles P. Stivers, C.S., to be commissary with the rank of major from April 24, 1906, vice Kniskern, promoted.
Artillery Corps.

Capt. John C. W. Brooks, A.C., to be major from March 16, 1906, vice Parkhurst, promoted.
Capt. George T. Bartlett, A.C., to be major from March 26, 1906, vice Macomb, promoted.
Capt. Charles A. Bennett, A.C., to be major from April 1, 1906, vice Harrison, promoted.
Capt. Edward A. Millar, A.C., to be major from April 14, 1906, vice Greble, detailed as inspector general.
Promotion in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.
Second Lieut. Pedro J. Farra, Porto Rico Regt., to be first lieutenant from Feb. 23, 1906, vice Stephenson, resigned.

Nominations sent to the Senate, May 1, 1906.
Promotion in the Army—Cavalry Arm.
First Lieut. Ben H. Dorey, 4th Cav., to be captain from April 26, 1906, vice Whitman, 13th Cav., detailed as Q.M.

S.O. MAY 3, 1906, WAR DEPT.
First Lieut. John S. McCleery, 20th Inf., having been relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to Gen. William S. McCaskey, will join his regiment.
Capt. John R. Proctor, A.C., relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands and will join the 105th Co., C.A.

CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

G.O. 76, APRIL 15, 1906, WAR DEPT.
I. Paragraphs 331, 573, 881, 1030, 1209 and 1266, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows:
331. Bread will be baked in post bakeries when practicable. At all permanent posts a suitable building for the purpose will be provided by the Quartermaster's Department. The bake ovens and appurtenances thereto will be provided by the Subsistence Department. The post commissary, under the supervision of the commanding officer, will have charge of the bakery.
573. Before a corporation will be accepted as surety it must obtain authority in writing from the Attorney General to do business under the Act of Aug. 13, 1894; and before it will be accepted as surety on the bond of a principal residing in a State or Territory other than the one in which incorporated it must comply with the requirements of Sec.2 of said act as to the appointment, etc., of an agent on whom process may be served. The certificate of the Department of Justice will be accepted as to the qualification of surety companies in both respects, and also as to the official character and authority of officers and agents of surety companies to execute bonds in their behalf.

881. A register of the medical examination of recruits will be kept at each recruiting station and depot. A report of the recruits examined during the preceding month will be forwarded, not later than the sixth day of every month, to the Military Secretary of the Army, who will furnish blanks for the purpose as well as blank registers of medical examinations. When a register is filled it will be forwarded to the Military Secretary of the Army. Cases of "recruits on probation" who have failed for any cause to complete their enlistment will be indicated by an appropriate entry in the column of remarks, both on the monthly reports to the Military Secretary of the Army and in the register.

1030. China and glassware belonging to mess outfits, bunks, mattresses, pillows, benches, chairs, tables and other articles of furniture provided for soldiers' barracks will not be removed therefrom without the order of the post commander, nor will they be removed from a post or station except by order of the War Department. Box lockers, mattress covers, pillowcases, bed sheets and barrack bags should be transported in all changes of station, but will not be taken into

the field, except barrack bags, which may be used in the field as receptacles for the surplus kits.

1209. Subsistence supplies comprise—
1. Subsistence stores, consisting of articles composing the rations, those for other authorized issues, and those furnished for sale to officers and enlisted men.

2. Subsistence property, consisting of the necessary means for handling, preserving, issuing, selling and accounting for these stores; cooking apparatus in the field and when traveling, except on transports; bake ovens and appurtenances thereto.

1266. Sales to officers paid for within the calendar month in which made will be regarded as cash sales; if not paid for within that month the commissary making the sale will forward an itemized statement of each account to the Commissary General for the action prescribed by Par. 1336, A.R.

Thereafter, until evidence is furnished by the delinquent, showing payment of the amount so reported for stoppage, further sales will not be made to him except for cash upon receipt of stores.

II. Par. 119, A.R., as amended by G.O. 207, W.D., Dec. 15, 1905, and Par. 1134, A.R., as amended by G.O. 53, W.D., March 15, 1906, are further amended to read as follows:

119. A reward of \$50 will be paid to any civil officer or civilian for the apprehension and delivery to the proper military authorities at a military station, or at some convenient point agreed upon, of any deserter from the military Service, except deserters from the Philippine Scouts for whose apprehension and delivery a reward of \$20 for each deserter will be paid. A reward will not be paid for the arrest of a deserter who can claim exemption from trial under the statute of limitations, or who may be serving in some other branch of the Army or in the Navy or Marine Corps. The reward will be paid by the Quartermaster's Department, and will be in full satisfaction of all expenses for arresting, keeping and delivering the deserter. The quartermaster making the payment will report the fact to the commander of the company or detachment to which the deserter belongs.

1134. The following persons are entitled at public expense to a double berth in a sleeping car, seat in a parlor car, or to the customary stateroom accommodations on steamers where extra charge is made for the same: Officers of the Army when traveling on duty with troops; Army nurses; civilian clerks and agents in the military Service, and licensed officers of the U.S. Army Transport and Harbor Boat Service of the Quartermaster's Department when traveling under orders on public business; and also the following when traveling under orders without troops: All non-commissioned officers above grade No. 17, Par. 9; also invalid soldiers when so traveling on the certificate of a medical officer showing the necessity thereof. The enlisted attendants accompanying invalid soldiers are entitled to accommodations equal to those herein allowed invalid soldiers. Non-commissioned officers below grade No. 16, Par. 9, when traveling under orders without troops will be furnished, if they desire, second-class transportation with tourist sleeping car accommodations when available.

When the number of officers traveling with troops is too small to justify the hire by the Q.M. Department of a standard sleeping car for their accommodation they shall be furnished with such part of a tourist sleeping car, or other suitable sleeping car, properly curtained off for their accommodation, as the Q.M. Department may provide for their use during the journey.

III. Pars. 574 and 575, A.R., are revoked.
By order of the Secretary of War:
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 83, MAY 2, 1906, WAR DEPT.
I. G.O. No. 82, W.D., June 3, 1905, is amended so as to designate Fort Columbia, Wash., as a saluting station for the Columbia River, Wash., and Astoria, Ore., instead of Fort Stevens, Ore.

II. Under the provisions of Par. 220, Army Regulations, the post of Fort Columbia, Wash., is hereby designated to display the garrison flag, in addition to the posts designated on Page 13 of G.O. 81, W.D., April 25, 1906.

III. Par. IV, G.O. No. 122, W.D., July 27, 1905, is amended so as to authorize for each company of Coast Artillery assigned exclusively to rapid fire guns not provided with separate position-finding system an additional allowance of 1,000 rounds of .30 caliber subcaliber ammunition for use in the instruction and examination of gunners.

IV. Describes a tract of land for the site of an Army General Hospital at Washington, D.C., announced as a military reservation of the United States to be known as the Walter Reed United States Army General Hospital.

CIRCULAR 24, APRIL 25, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a list, corrected to present date, showing surety companies which have qualified to do business.

CIR. 26, APRIL 30, 1906, WAR DEPT.

The following decisions are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Materials to be used by contract dental surgeons in operating on enlisted men.—A contract dental surgeon when operating upon an enlisted man will not use materials other than those furnished by the Medical Department unless the soldier has funds in hand necessary to pay for any finer materials that may be used.—[Decision Secretary of War, April 12, 1906.]

2. Kit to be worn by officers in skirmish firing.—Par. 6, G.O. No. 44, W.D., March 1, 1906, is interpreted to require all officers in their skirmish firing, both instruction and record, to wear the same kit as is prescribed therein for enlisted men of their arm. So of all enlisted men permitted but not required to take the course. In the case of officers and enlisted men of the staff corps who are authorized but not required to fire at rifle-range practice, they will wear the kit as prescribed for infantry or cavalry in Par. 6, G.O. No. 44, W.D., March 1, 1906, depending upon whether they are dismounted or mounted.—[Decision Assistant Secretary of War, April 20, 1906.]

3. Publishes a decision of the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury relating to payment of salaries of employees of Hot Springs reservation by means of check drawn to order of the superintendent.

CIR. 27, MAY 1, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury with reference to accounting for the proceeds of the sale of condemned ordnance stores. The Comptroller sees no objection to the proposed plan of allowing disbursing officers accountable for the proceeds of sales of Government property to deposit the same to their official credit with a United States depository for safe-keeping until such time as said officers are ready to cover them into the Treasury. If the officer accountable for the proceeds of a sale is not a disbursing officer he must cover the proceeds into the Treasury direct, or transfer them to a disbursing officer. The officer accountable for the proceeds of sales may retain so much thereof as may be reasonably necessary beyond the period of thirty days from their receipt, to meet the expense of such sales. A Government depository to his official credit and subject to his official check, in the same manner that he would do in the case of funds placed to his official credit under an appropriation.

G.O. 9, APRIL 28, 1906, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

The headquarters, band and ten companies of the 28th Infantry will proceed by rail not later than May 1, 1906, from Fort Snelling to San Francisco, with all available men, for temporary duty.

CIRCULAR 8, APRIL 19, 1906, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

In answer to a request for information as to whether under G.O. 23, W.D., 1906, it is the intention that each enlisted man shall, in time of peace, keep on hand two pairs of marching shoes, the Secretary of War, under date of April 18, 1906, rules:

"It is the intention that each enlisted man should keep on hand two pairs of marching shoes in time of peace, and the new clothing order places both pairs of marching shoes in the initial clothing allowance, thus enabling both to be drawn at the beginning of service without hardship to the soldier."

CIRCULAR 2, APRIL 7, 1906, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Publishes an endorsement from the Chief of Staff, which says that the poncho is required as a part of the field kit of each soldier, but that it is not deemed necessary or advisable by

the Chief of Staff, in view of the liberal character of the clothing allowance, to add thereto the cost of ponchos which will be sold as heretofore to enlisted men at cost price.

G.O. 10, APRIL 27, 1906, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

The 27th Infantry will proceed by rail at the earliest practicable date to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty.

G.O. 25, APRIL 24, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Company A, Signal Corps, Fort Leavenworth, under command of Capt. William Mitchell and 1st Lieut. George E. Kumpke, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (April 24, D. Mo.)

G.O. 26, APRIL 24, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

The change of station of the 3d Battalion, 11th Inf. (less Cos. K and L), from Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., ordered by G.O. 13, c.s., Northern Division, will be made as soon as possible, the command to march from Fort Mackenzie not later than May 1, 1906.

G.O. 27, APRIL 27, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Company L, 30th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for temporary duty at that post.

G.O. 28, APRIL 27, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

The 11th Infantry, less that portion of the 3d Battalion of the regiment (battalion headquarters, Companies I and M), now at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., will proceed by rail at the earliest practicable date from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty.

Major Charles F. Kieffer, Med. Dept., and two non-commissioned officers and six privates, first-class, or privates, Hospital Corps, will accompany the command.

G.O. 29, APRIL 28, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

The 2d and 3d Squadrons, 11th Cav., will proceed by rail at the earliest practicable date from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Jay R. Shook, Med. Dept., Contract Surg. Oscar F. Davis, and two non-commissioned officers and six privates, first-class, or privates, Hospital Corps, will accompany the command.

G.O. 15, APRIL 27, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.

The following troops will proceed by rail to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty: The 11th Infantry, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; the 27th Infantry, from Fort Sheridan, Ill.; the headquarters, band, and ten companies, 28th Infantry, from Fort Snelling, Minn.; two squadrons, 11th Cavalry, from Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

In the event that the two companies, 11th Infantry, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., have not reached Fort D. A. Russell, the headquarters, band, and ten companies of that regiment will be sent.

G.O. 16, APRIL 28, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Under the provisions of Par. 193, A.R., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Northern Division.
THEO. J. WINT, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 17, APRIL 30, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.

I. The undersigned assumes command of the Northern Division.

II. The following is announced as the personal staff, to date from April 24, 1906, viz:

Lieut. Col. Julius A. Penn (captain, 7th Inf.), military secretary; Lieut. Col. James A. Moss (captain, 24th Inf.), aide-de-camp; Lieut. Col. William E. Horton (captain, Q.M.D.), aide-de-camp.

HENRY C. CORBIN, Lieut. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 18, APRIL 30, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.

So much of G.O. 15, c.s., these headquarters, as directs the 27th and 28th Inf. and two squadrons, 11th Cav., to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., is revoked.

G.O. 4, APRIL 27, 1906, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

The 1st Cavalry, under command of Col. M. B. Hughes, 1st Cav., will proceed by rail to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the Commanding General, Pacific Division, for temporary duty.

G.O. 14, APRIL 19, 1906, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

In compliance with G.O. No. 66, c.s., W.D., the undersigned assumes command of the Department of Texas.

The following personal staff is announced:

First Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav., aide-de-camp, and 1st Lieut. John S. McCleery, 20th Inf., aide-de-camp.
WILLIAM S. MCCASKEY, Brig. Gen., U.S. Army.

G.O. 15, APRIL 19, 1906, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

1. First Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav., aide-de-camp, is announced as assistant to the military secretary of the department.

2. First Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav., aide-de-camp, is appointed inspector of small arms practice of the department, relieving Capt. Charles E. Hay, jr., acting judge advocate.

3. First Lieut. John S. McCleery, 20th Inf., aide-de-camp, is appointed chief signal officer of the department, relieving Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, coms.

4. First Lieut. John S. McCleery, 20th Inf., aide-de-camp, is appointed officer in charge of department athletics at these headquarters.

G.O. 19, MARCH 12, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The 21st Company, now at Tanay, Rizal, will proceed to San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, and take station.

The quartermaster and commissary, 5th Battalion, now at Tanay, will proceed with this company to San Isidro for duty. Upon the departure of this company Tanay will be abandoned as a military station.

G.O. 23, MARCH 20, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The 16th Co., Phil. Scouts, now at Binangonan, Rizal, will proceed to San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, and take station.

G.O. 12, MARCH 11, 1906, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

The following changes of stations of Philippine Scout organizations are ordered, to take effect without delay:

The Headquarters, 4th Battalion, Provisional Band, and the 44th Co., to Cudaran, Mindanao.

The 49th Co. to Fort Pikit, Mindanao.

Dulan will be abandoned, and all movable Government property will be transferred to Cudaran, Mindanao.

By command of Major General Wood:
J. R. WILLIAMS, Major Military Secretary.

G.O. 11, MARCH 7, 1906, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Upon the return of Major Hugh D. Wise, Phil. Scouts, to this department, the headquarters, 8th Battalion, Phil. Scouts, will be relieved from further duty at Bulao, Samar, and will proceed to and take station at Camp Hartshorne, Samar.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Fort Riley, Kas., and St. Louis, Mo., upon duty connected with this command, and to his permanent station at Chicago, Ill. (April 26, N.D.)

GENERAL STAFF.

Leave for ten days is granted Lieut. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, General Staff, Chief of Staff Southwestern Division. (April 25, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Smith S. Leach and Capt. Harry C. Hale, General Staff, will proceed at the proper time to Newport, R.I., for the purpose of taking part in the conference of officers at the Naval War College from June 1 to Oct. 1, 1906. (April 27, W.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Capt. Joseph W. Glidden, acting judge advocate, is extended two months. (May 2, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days is granted Lieut. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, General Staff, Chief of Staff Southwestern Division. (April 21, S.W.D.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q.M., is extended one month. (May 1, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered: Major Harry E. Wilkins, C.S., will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to San Francisco, for temporary duty as purchasing commissary and subsistence superintendent, Army Transport Service, in the latter city, relieving Major Charles R. Krauthoff, C.S., of those duties. Upon the completion of this duty Major Wilkins will return to his proper station. Major Krauthoff will report in person to the commanding general, Pacific Division, for duty in charge of distribution of subsistence supplies for the relief of the sufferers from earthquake and conflagration on the Pacific Coast. Upon the completion of this duty Major Krauthoff will resume his former duties. Capt. Frank H. Lawton, C.S., is relieved from temporary duty at San Francisco and will return to his proper station at Fort Leavenworth, and upon his relief from duty at that post by Capt. David B. Case, C.S., will proceed at once to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to Major Albert D. Kniskern, C.S., purchasing commissary, for duty as assistant in his office. (April 28, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Middleton Saddle, Fort Niobrara, will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about May 25, 1906, for duty. (May 2, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Isaac Bernstein, Philippine Islands, will report to the commanding general, Philippine Division, for duty. (May 2, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Charles A. Zimmerman upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippine Islands will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty pending action on his application for retirement. (May 2, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Lewis R. Taft upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippine Islands will be sent to Fort Greble, R.I., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Otto Koenig, who will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, and from there to Manila, for duty. (May 2, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Ferdinand Rohde upon arrival at San Francisco, from the Philippines, will be sent to Fort Ringgold, Texas, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Patrick J. Blake, who will be sent to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Francis Kidd. Sergeant Kidd will report to the purchasing commissary and subsistence superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, for duty. (May 2, W.D.)

Upon the assignment of Post Commissary Sergts. Middleton Saddle, Isaac Bernstein and Otto Koenig to duty in the Philippine Division, three post commissary sergeants whose tours of duty are completed will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for orders. (May 2, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 20, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension of one month and ten days, is granted Contract Surg. Robert L. Felts. (April 23, D.T.)

Capt. Basil H. Dutcher, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers appointed to meet at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., on May 1, 1906, for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of candidates for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army, vice 1st Lieut. William T. Davis, asst. surg., relieved. (April 30, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. John M. Banister, deputy surg. gen., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for observation and treatment. (May 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. Levy M. Hathaway, Fort Thomas, Ky., will proceed at once to St. Louis, Mo., and report in person to Lieut. Col. Louis W. Crampton, deputy surgeon general, in charge of medical supply depot in that city, to accompany medical supplies to be forwarded by express to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (April 23, D. Lakes.)

Contract Surg. Walter H. Dade, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed at the proper time to Bitter Creek, Wyo., and report to the C.O., Provisional Battalion of Field Artillery, en route from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty, relieving the surgeon who will accompany the command from Fort Douglas. (April 19, D. Mo.)

Contract Surg. W. E. Brown will proceed at once to Fort Stevens, Ore., for temporary duty during the absence of 1st Lieut. Clarence H. Connor, asst. surg. (April 19, D. Col.)

Contract Surg. Joseph Pinquard, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty with the 3d Battalion, 11th Inf. (less companies K and L), on its march from Fort Mackenzie to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (April 24, D. Mo.)

Capt. Charles E. B. Flagg, asst. surg., will report in person to Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surg. gen., president of the examining board at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (May 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edward M. Talbot, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, vice 1st Lieut. Carroll D. Buck, asst. surg., relieved. (May 1, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Clement C. Whitcomb, asst. surg., to take effect upon the completion of his examination for advancement. (May 1, W.D.)

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 87, April 12, 1906, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieuts. Carroll D. Buck and John H. Allen, asst. surgs., is revoked, and they will report in person to Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surgeon general, president of the examining board at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination for advancement. (April 28, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Virgil D. Guittard, H.C., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, upon expiration of furlough will be sent to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class James Sweeney, H.C., who will be sent to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Manila, for duty. (April 26, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William J. Donahy, H.C., now at Bladeburg, Ohio, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for duty aboard the transport Sherman, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Charles Gates, H.C., who will be sent to Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class George Griffith, H.C., who will be sent to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Manila, for duty. (April 30, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers are relieved from duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers and in the Philippine Division, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., and report in person not later than Oct. 1, 1906, for duty and to the commandant of the Engineer School to take the course of instruction at that school: First Lieut. Charles R. Pettis, 1st Lieut. Ralph T. Ward, 2d Lieuts. Robert P. Howell, jr., Joseph H. Earle, and Roger D. Black. (April 30, W.D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about May 30, 1906, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E. (April 28, W.D.)

Major Edward Burr, C.E., in addition to duties assigned him, is assigned to duty as engineer of the 1st and 2d Light-house Districts, relieving Col. William S. Stanton, C.E., of that duty. (May 2, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. of Ord. John Ingram will, upon the receipt of this order, be placed upon the retired list. (April 28, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 15, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter H. Rodney, 1st Cav. (April 23, D.T.)

Col. Martin B. Hughes, 1st Cav., is relieved from further duty at these headquarters and will return to his proper station, Fort Clark, Texas. (April 22, D.T.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

The leave granted Capt. John J. Boniface, 2d Cav., is extended one month. (April 23, D.D.)

Pending the arrival of Capt. Jesse M. Baker, Fort Assiniboine, Mont., 2d Lieut. Robert L. Collins, 2d Cav., in addition to his present duties will assume charge temporarily, of construction work at that post, relieving Capt. Tenney Ross, 7th Inf. (April 27, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. William M. Cooley, 6th Cav. (April 30, W.D.)

The leave granted Veterinarian Jules H. Uri, 6th Cav., is extended twenty days. (April 23, D. Mo.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John G. Winter, jr., is extended twenty days. (April 23, D. Mo.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. C. Emery Hathaway, 9th Cav., is extended fourteen days. (April 19, D. Mo.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick M. Jones, 9th Cav., Fort Riley. (April 30, N.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Herman S. Dilworth, 10th Cav., is extended ten days. (April 24, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 10, 1906, is granted Chaplain William T. Anderson, 10th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (April 26, D. Mo.)

During the absence from Fort Leavenworth on leave of Capt. Milton F. Davis, 10th Cav., secretary, the duties of secretary will be performed by 1st Lieut. William N. Hughes, jr., 13th Inf. (Inf. and Cav. School, April 30.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Clarence A. Dougherty, 13th Cav., is extended fourteen days. (April 19, D.T.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The leave granted Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills, Chief of Artillery, is extended one month. (April 30, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William S. Wood, A.C., is extended ten days. (S.O. 59, April 21, D. Col.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Harry F. Jackson, A.C. (April 28, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect as soon after the completion of the annual target practice as his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn, A.C. (April 25, D.E.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Adolph Langhorst, A.C., to take effect at such time as his services can be best spared by his post commander. (April 26, A.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect at such time as the Artillery District Commander may designate, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles R. Alley, A.C. (May 1, D.E.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Scott Baker, A.C., to take effect upon the completion of his present duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the U.S. (May 2, A.D.)

Stable Sergt. Alfred Freeland, 5th Battery, F.A., will, upon the receipt of this order, be placed upon the retired list. (April 27, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

First Lieut. Fred Van S. Chamberlain, 2d Inf., is detailed as recorder of the examining board at Fort Logan, Colo., vice 1st Lieut. Robert E. Frith, 29th Inf., relieved. (May 2, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter J. Buttgenbach, 4th Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (April 23, D. Lakes.)

Sergt. Thomas M. Doherty, Co. K, 4th Inf., was on April 24 appointed color sergeant, vice Link, appointed regimental sergeant major. Pvt. Will H. Keogh was appointed drum major, vice Pitt, returned to duty as sergeant.

The operation of so much of Par. 1, S.O. 97, April 23, 1906, W.D., as directs 2d Lieut. Reginald H. Kelley, 4th Inf., to proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty, and of Par. 2, S.O. 97, April 23, 1906, W.D., as directs 2d Lieut. Campbell B. Hodges, 4th Inf., to join the company to which he has been assigned, is suspended until July 1, 1906. (May 1, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Major William H. Sage, 7th Inf., is assigned to station at Fort Missoula, Mont. (April 26, D.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Leave for two months is granted Major James A. Goodin, 8th Inf. (May 1, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 4, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel T. Ansell, 11th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell. (April 19, D. Mo.)

Capt. Ivers W. Leonard, 11th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Concordia, Fort Wayne, Ind. (April 27, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Second Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, Battalion Q.M. and C.S., 14th Inf., accompanied by R.Q.M. Sergt. James Beach, 14th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, in charge of tentage and rations ordered shipped to that city. (April 19, D. Col.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

The leave granted Capt. Eleutheros H. Cooke, 15th Inf., is still further extended ten days. (April 26, W.D.)

Par. 15, S.O. 100, April 26, 1906, W.D., relating to Capt. Eleutheros H. Cooke, 15th Inf., is revoked. (April 28, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. C. J. Nelson, 17th Inf., to take effect upon completion of the target practice of his company. (April 26, A.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about May 2, 1906, is granted Capt. Raymond Sheldon, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (April 19, D. Mo.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Second Lieut. Pat M. Stevens, Battalion Q.M. and C.S., 1st Battalion, 23d Inf., is, on his own application, relieved as a battalion staff officer, and on recommendation of the battalion commander, 2d Lieut. Charles A. Thuis, 23d Inf., is detailed in his stead, and is assigned to the 1st Battalion, 23d Inf. (May 1, 23d Inf.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Capt. James A. Hutton, 27th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in charge of all tentage shipped from Fort Sheridan, Ill., and by the quartermaster, Chicago, Ill., to the depot quartermaster, San Francisco. Captain Hutton will personally see to the prompt delivery of this tentage. (April 20, D. Lakes.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about May 1, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Hugh A. Parker, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling. (April 21, D.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 30th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (April 24, D.T.)

Capt. Charles L. Bent, 30th Inf., will proceed to Dardenelle and Little Rock, Ark., and complete the inspection of the militia of Arkansas begun by Lieut. Col. A. C. Sharpe, 30th Inf. (April 21, S.W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 1, 1906, is granted Capt. William E. Welsh, C.S., 30th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (April 27, D. Mo.)

Capt. Ralph R. Stogsall, 30th Inf., in addition to his duties as Q.M., Fort Crook, Neb., will assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving Major Moses G. Zaliniski, Q.M., of that duty. (May 1, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Charles A. Vernon, retired, at his own request is relieved from further duty with the organized militia of Michigan and will proceed to his home. (May 1, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major John T. French, jr., Q.M.; Capt. John R. M. Taylor, 14th Inf.; Capt. Joseph T. Crabbs, Q.M., is appointed to meet in Washington, for the pur-

pose of examining Mr. Washington R. Price, formerly private, Troop K, 5th U.S. Cav., and general mounted service, for appointment as superintendent of a national cemetery. (April 27, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Niagara, N.Y., May 7, 1906, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Thomas E. Tousey, General Service, U.S.A., recruiting station, Rochester, N.Y., for the position of post Q.M. sergeant. Detail for the board: Major Frank B. Andrus, 12th Inf.; Capt. Richard C. Croxton, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Christopher Jensvold, 23d Inf. (April 28, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort McKinley, Me., May 2, 1906, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Charles Graff, 24th Co., C.A., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. John W. Kilbreth, jr., A.C.; 1st Lieut. John McBride, jr., A.C.; 2d Lieut. Ernest S. Wheeler, A.C. (April 28, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Samuel E. Allen, Major Charles G. Treat, and Capt. William L. Kenly, Art. Corps, is appointed for the examination of gunners of Field Artillery in this division. The board will meet at Fort Leavenworth May 24, 1906, for the examination of the batteries there, and will then proceed, in the order named, to Forts Sheridan, Snelling, Russell, and Riley, for the examination of the batteries at those posts. (May 1, N.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers, by the President, April 7, 1906, on the mutual application of the officers concerned, are announced: First Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie from the 7th Infantry to the 1st Cavalry, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901. He will join the troop to which assigned. First Lieut. Russell T. Hazard from the 1st Cavalry to the 7th Infantry, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901. He will join the company to which assigned. (April 30, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

First Lieut. William G. Meade, recently promoted from second lieutenant, 11th Cav., with rank from March 31, 1906, is assigned to the 5th Cavalry. He will join the troop to which assigned. (April 28, W.D.)

DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, May 1, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington:

The following deaths have occurred:

Fractured neck: Edwin L. Miller, Troop H, 7th Cav., April 18.

Malarial fever: Maurice Savignac, Co. I, 2d Inf., April 7;

James H. Canter, Co. G, 6th Inf., March 29.

Appendicitis: Charles A. Stiner, Co. A, 15th Inf., April 21.

Probable suicide: William A. Reed, Troop L, 7th Cav., April 18.

KNIGHT, in absence of division commander.

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—Sailed from Manila March 27 for San Francisco. Arrived at Honolulu April 23.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at Manila April 21.

LOGAN—Sailed from Manila April 16 for San Francisco with the 12th Infantry.

MCLELLAN—Arrived at Manila April 21.

MEADE—Arrived at Manila March 13.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco April 16 for Manila.

Sailed from Honolulu April 26.

SHERMAN—Arrived at Seattle May 1. Will sail for Manila May 8.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Sailed from Manila April 30 for San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNSIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. Arrived at San Francisco April 28.

LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philippine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. Address Army Building, New York city, N.Y.

CONDITIONS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

During the week the War Department has been consulting by telegraph with General Greely and deciding the question of how many additional troops should be sent to San Francisco. When the Department on April 27 issued orders sending an additional force to the city, it was thought the question was finally disposed of. There was some delay between April 23, the day of the original request, and last Friday, when the orders were issued, by a fluctuation on the part of Governor Pardee, who did not seem to know whether the troops were needed or wanted. On April 29 the War Department suspended the orders of April 27, which directed the 11th Cavalry at Fort Des Moines, 1st Cavalry at Fort Sam Houston and 28th Infantry at Fort Snelling, to proceed to San Francisco. The orders were finally revoked on April 30, so far as these requirements are concerned. This left in force the orders sending to San Francisco the 11th Infantry at Fort D. A. Russell, the 21st Infantry at Fort Sheridan, and that part of the 1st Cavalry stationed at Fort Clark.

DESPATCHES AS TO ADDITIONAL TROOPS.

On April 29 General Greely telegraphed to the Military Secretary, War Department, in regard to sending troops as follows:

Since midnight whole question has been most carefully and exhaustively considered, and from standpoints of economy, efficiency and military precision. In order to reduce expenses, request that troops sent here be reduced to one regiment Cavalry and one of Infantry, aggregating 1,000 men. Services of 1,500 other troops can be dispensed with provided that forty-five selected officers and men of administrative ability, sound judgment and physical energy are sent here as framework of relief organization. They should consist of five field officers and forty captains and first lieutenants. Men without force, experience or tact would be worse than useless. Present situation and reasons for this modification follow fully in another telegram. GREELY, Major General, Commanding.

Previous telegrams from myself and Dr. Devine, special representative Red Cross, indicate clearly necessities for my command exercising non-military duties connected with the distribution of relief supplies, whether purchased by Army or presented by the American people. There exists to-day in San Francisco no efficient force for such work other than the regular troops. The National Guard, with its excellent military organization, good will and unquestioned energy, contains many members harassed by domestic afflictions, business losses and deprivation of means of livelihood and is not in sufficient force.

The municipal police and fire department are not only engrossed in their own special duties, largely increased in amount and responsibility by existing conditions, but many are without clothing and shelter and necessarily devote part of their energies to caring for wives and children. The devoted volunteers from civil life whose heroic efforts, business abilities and independent energy have, with their organization and labors, tided the destitute hundreds of thousands over starvation and disease must henceforth give their entire efforts to rebuilding the city and reorganizing business and industries.

The existing methods, devoid of supervision, which has been impossible in the past, involve enormous expenses, which cause marked apprehension as to financial phases on the part of Dr. Devine, Mayor Schmitz and the citizens' committee. From the first my fears have been for the future condition, realizing fully the necessity of restrictions, supervision and elimination. The checking of wasteful methods, of constant spoliation, of systematic deceptions and extravagant methods can and will be possible only through military administration strictly subordinate at all times to civil authority and the Red Cross representative, upon whom demands have been

made by me to assume charge at the earliest possible moment, demands which they have promised in writing to accede to at the earliest possible date.

These reasons have controlled my action, which the Red Cross, civil authorities and citizens' committee insisted on as indispensable to public welfare. In my opinion, earliest possible arrival of forty-five officers will save both money and reputation at this crisis.

GREELY, Major General, Commanding.

MILITARY RELIEF WORK.

The following despatch from General Greely was sent from Fort Mason, San Francisco, on April 30, and received by the Military Secretary at 11 p.m.:

Telegram directing continuation of policy and announcing orders for 11th Infantry and 1st Cavalry and that forty-five officers will be sent here, has been received. Am confident that relief situation will be in hand within forty-eight hours after arrival of selected officers. Governor Pardee and Mayor Mott to-day requested me to exercise supervision over relief measures in Oakland in vicinity, where 40,000 destitute are being fed. Have notified them that favorable action would be taken when officers and men were available. Meantime am centralizing relief outside San Francisco and enforcing limited ration, and taking steps to eliminate all except those extremely destitute at early date. Entire transportation within San Francisco taken over at recent request of Dr. Devine and citizens' committee, they insisting that Army control is absolutely necessary to prevent waste, diversion and extravagance. About one-third relief stations in city now under military supervision. Probably entire problem regarding remainder will be settled by Thursday. Revised and conservative estimates, obtained daily from separate stations, indicate that 111,000 people were fed Saturday, south of Market and east of Castro streets. Am struggling with this section with four officers and place entire reserve in that district to-night. It contains the poorest and most difficult element of the entire city. Notification of the favorable attitude of the War Department towards continuance of Army supervision gives encouragement and satisfaction. My efforts will be unremitting to transfer this burden of work earliest possible date to civil authorities and Red Cross Society. But neither can offer the slightest encouragement for some time. Fifteen days' provisions only in sight on past basis. Understand that citizens' committee contemplate further appeal to generosity of nation. Mayor Schmitz is doing everything practicable and promises restoration of police condition at earliest possible date.

GREELY, Major General, Commanding.

General Greely on April 30 sent the following despatch to Secretary Taft, who was then at Atlantic City and forwarded it to President Roosevelt:

Your telegram just received. Twenty-five hundred troops present are engaged in protecting Federal buildings and guarding most important places in burned district. They are used strictly subordinate to municipal control as far as concerns the policing of the city of San Francisco, thus recognizing the statement that troops cannot be used for police purposes without authority unless the Governor of the State makes such request. Perfect order now prevails, but what contingencies will arise if relief methods and distribution of rations under suitable supervision is abandoned cannot be predicted. In conference this afternoon every officer, from General Funston down, expressed an opinion that the number of troops asked for could not be safely reduced. Have explained fully the situation in previous telegram.

GOVERNOR PARDEE APPROVES FEDERAL CONTROL.

Two despatches sent by Governor Pardee, of California, to President Roosevelt on April 27, were made public by the War Department the next day. Governor Pardee said:

In order to prevent possible disturbance I respectfully request that Federal forces be continued to assist, as has been done since the destruction of the city of San Francisco and other localities by earthquake and fire. The Legislature is not in session and cannot be convened forthwith.

While there is and has been no disorder in San Francisco I agree with General Greely that Federal forces would be needed here for some time to supervise distribution of relief supplies and as a help to State forces in preventing possible future disorders. Federal forces have been of inestimable value and their presence is greatly appreciated and desired. State troops have been on duty from beginning, and have rendered most valuable services. General Greely assures me that he has no complaint against them and they are acting in entire harmony with him. Owing to destitute situation of so many people relief will have to continue some time. Am in close communication with General Greely.

The two messages were sent to the War Department with this note from President Roosevelt's secretary:

The President directs me to send you the enclosed telegrams from Governor Pardee and to say that in view of them he sees no reason why the War Department should not continue to render such assistance as it has been rendering in San Francisco.

CONDITIONS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

General Greely telegraphed to the War Department on April 27 that the Army had assumed the distribution of relief supplies on that day. Major Devo was handling transportation and Major Krauthoff distribution, and fully 250,000 people were being fed. Colonel Jocelyn with a board was restricting the entire city for relief purposes. General Greely reported that the additional force asked for would be entirely needed to place this service on an efficient footing and prevent enormous waste of supplies and materials. The entire handling of troops had been turned over to General Funston, General Greely retaining only question of general policy, sanitation of the city and distribution of supplies. Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, was pleased with the methods and means being applied. General Greely through Colonel Pratt was gradually acquiring accurate information and extending needful assistance to outlying cities and towns. The health of the community and Army was wonderfully good; out of three thousand soldiers and sailors on duty in the city only twenty were sick. Dr. Devine of the Red Cross had requested the continuance of the receiving of stores and distribution supplies by the Army as not only reasonable, but absolutely essential. He promised, however, that the Red Cross should relieve the Army of non-military duties at the earliest practicable moment, but there was no prospect of such action for several weeks. The heartiest co-operation and harmonious relations existed between the Red Cross, the citizens' committee, the Mayor and the Army. Lieutenant Colonel Torney reported sanitation work proceeding satisfactorily. Colonel Heuer was consulting with engineers on a transportation committee and had approved the opening of certain electric railways. The utilization of transports for storage purposes on April 27 was expected to relieve the congestion of railway facilities. General Greely noted in conclusion that the notification of additional military force had encouraged very greatly the Mayor, the citizens committee and the military force then at work, of which many sadly needed relief.

General Greely telegraphed to the War Department on April 28 that general conditions were improving, though very slowly, efficient action in handling relief supplies being impracticable until arrival of additional troops. Health conditions continued unusually good with no sign of epidemics. Relief supplies were arriving in enormous quantities, resulting in increasing difficulties regarding storage. While the city's water supply was slowly in-

creasing there was a threatened water famine at the Presidio, which Colonel Heuer and Lieutenant Colonel Torney were investigating.

Fort Mason, Cal., May 2, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:

Health conditions continue unusually good. Water supply gradually increasing, electric railways extending sphere of operations. Several hundred permits granted to-day to open vaults. Restrictive regulations regarding rations are causing large numbers of laborers to return to work. Scarcely ten days' relief are in sight, and further appeal to generosity of people possible. Perfect order prevails. Thoroughly harmonious co-operation between all authorities continues. Oakland desires military supervision relief operations which will be assumed whenever officers arrive. Meantime General Woodruff volunteering as civil aide, co-operates as my representative with Oakland, Mayor and Red Cross. President Wheeler, California University, urges military supervision Berkeley relief, which will probably follow. Fully 40,000 refugees from San Francisco are in Oakland and Berkeley. San Jose handling its own situation, magnificently caring for its own and extending aid elsewhere. Have redistributed troops in San Francisco, and things are well in hand, everything considered.

Fort Mason, Cal., May 3, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:

Health, weather, order, continue excellent. Water supply steadily increasing. Business arrangement and building operations are steadily improving; likewise methods of local transportation. Number of destitute being fed enormous, aggregating to-day as just reported 191,637 in San Francisco. Apparently conservative estimates placed destitute refugees at 40,000 in Oakland and Berkeley. How these terrible conditions are to be met is subject of most earnest consideration between Devine, finance committee and myself. While exertions of Army to reduce aid to smallest possible limit has effected important results, yet solution of situation without enormous suffering appears impossible. While daily hoping for great decreases in number of destitute am not confident. Far-reaching extent of this disaster cannot be appreciated without personal observation.

GREELY, Major General, Commanding.

Fort Mason, Cal., May 2, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:

I have the honor to report that to-morrow, the third, the headquarters of the Department of California will be removed from its present temporary headquarters at Fort Mason to the Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, where several empty barracks will be utilized as office buildings.

FUNSTON, Commanding.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND.

The citizen's relief committee of San Francisco appear to have been much disturbed on learning that of the \$2,500,000 appropriated by Congress for the relief of San Francisco only about \$300,000 remained available, as was announced to them on April 28 by former Mayor Phelan. This was due to a misunderstanding of the conditions specified in the Congressional resolution making the appropriation. General Greely sent the following despatch in regard to the matter to the Military Secretary, from Fort Mason on April 28:

Request information as to whether press reports that Congress has appropriated \$2,500,000 for relief of San Francisco sufferers is correct. Have no official knowledge and have authorized no expenditures from such appropriation, but it appears important that information should be furnished and authority given for discretionary action, should it be necessary. Do not believe that proper proportion of supplies can be purchased independent of any recommendation or action in San Francisco.

GREELY, Major General, Commanding.

The following despatch was sent to General Greely in reply, on April 28:

With reference to your message of this date, Congress has appropriated \$2,500,000 for relief of sufferers from earthquake and conflagration on Pacific Coast in three separate resolutions, which, briefly, authorize and direct Secretary of War to procure, in open market or otherwise, subsistence, quartermasters' and medical supplies, in addition to such supplies belonging to military establishment as may be available, and to issue same to such destitute persons as have been rendered homeless or in needy circumstances as the result of the earthquake and attending conflagration.

In executing these resolutions Secretary of War is directed to co-operate with authorities of State of California and Mayors of cities of San Francisco, Berkeley and Oakland, Alameda and such other cities on Pacific Coast as may have sustained damages. Resolutions authorize Treasury, Navy and Commerce and Labor Departments to co-operate with Secretary of War in extending relief and assistance.

Resolutions further authorize use of appropriation for purpose of replacing by purchase of such subsistence, quartermasters' and medical supplies as may have been furnished by Secretary of War from stores on hand for use of Army in giving such relief, also for purpose of defraying all extra cost to War Department incurred in mileage, transportation of troops and all other expenditures which would not have been necessary, but for relief measures authorized.

In pursuance of these resolutions tentage and blankets have been furnished by the Quartermaster's Department from all over the country and 900,000 rations have been purchased in Seattle, Portland and Los Angeles under orders of the Commissary General. Medical supplies have been shipped from St. Louis.

All supplies were sent by express and a number of officers and enlisted men were ordered with them. One company hospital corps and one company signal corps have been sent in addition to the 2,500 troops recently ordered at your request.

All supplies sent to San Francisco by orders from here based on telegraphic requests from General Funston prior to your arrival in San Francisco. None has been purchased or sent since, and it is not proposed to purchase or send any more except on request from you. It is estimated that expenses connected with transactions mentioned above will aggregate approximately \$2,000,000.

All transportation is included in this expense. The expenses General Funston was authorized to incur and such as you incur in connection with relief work must also be paid from this appropriation. You are authorized to use your discretion in incurring necessary obligations, and money will be allotted to be disbursed under your supervision.

Please ascertain, if practicable, what outstanding obligations chargeable to this appropriation were incurred by General Funston, and telegraph rough estimate of same, also estimates of what amounts of money will probably be needed by you in immediate future, if practicable. Copies of resolutions by mail.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

BELL, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

ARMY PEOPLE REPORTED SAFE.

Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Farley, U.S.A., retired, was at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., on April 23, and was to leave in a few days to visit his daughter at Vancouver Barracks for a time. "All well and without mishap at San Francisco," General Farley writes. "We went to the General Hospital at the Presidio for shelter. The kindness of the surgeon, Colonel Torney, and his assistants at his fine new hospital was marked and the same may be said for all the officers at the Presidio."

Brig. Gen. Charles A. Woodruff, U.S.A., retired, was at his home at 2802 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, on April 23, but writes: "San Francisco is getting too warm and lively for a man of my age, therefore please change my address to 2511 Virginia street, Berkeley, Cal." The Army and Navy have performed valuable and untiring services here during the past five days—heroic, humane, intelligent, grand."

Brig. Gen. David S. Gordon, U.S.A., retired, whose

home was in San Francisco, writes from 114 Bonita avenue, Piedmont, Alameda County, Cal., saying: "The unparalleled disaster in San Francisco compelled me to make this change. I have lost all my household effects, but have escaped with my life and have with me, and prize more than all worldly treasures, health, strength and courage to battle in the future."

Dr. Henry du R. Phelan, of San Francisco, formerly captain and surgeon, U.S. Vols., and his wife and children, escaped with their lives only on April 18, when their home was completely destroyed by fire soon after the earthquake. Like thousands of others, they saved only what they had on.

Vice Governor James S. Smith, of the Philippines, who was known to have been in San Francisco at the time of the earthquake, has been heard from. A telegram was received from him April 28 at the War Department, dated San Rafael, Cal., stating that he was well and expected to start eastward on April 30.

Mrs. Katharine T. Dodge, widow of Capt. Charles Dodge, 24th U.S. Inf., who died in Cuba in the war with Spain, who was residing in San Francisco, wishes to inform her friends that both she and her little daughter, Emily, escaped unharmed from the recent earthquake. Her postoffice address is "Army Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal."

GRIM JOKE OF THE WIND.

An Army officer who was at the Presidio while fire was still raging in San Francisco writes: "An ill directed upper current of air threatened for a time even the Presidio itself, and amid the city's burning cinders there fell at our feet a large sheet of paper, burned in scollops on its edges. It was a page of music. I stooped to pick it up, remarking to an old comrade of all the wars with whom I was walking that evening: 'I will frame this as a relic of this miserable day.' My friend asked me to allow him to read the music, and running his fingers along the line with great deliberation, read these words: 'There's a hot time in the old town to-night.' A grim joke!"

ARMY WORK AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco correspondent of the New York Sun, writing on May 3, says: "When the whole story of the fire is told the Signal Corps, which has not yet been mentioned in these despatches, should come to its own in whatever praise is to be handed out. Without its help, the 2,500 troops under Funston would have worked without direction. By 10 o'clock on the morning of the fire Captain Wildman and his men had a wire stretched and working from the Presidio to the ferry tower, straight through the burning district. Except for a few minutes the first afternoon, when the ferry building had to be abandoned, they never once lost their touch with Washington. When, on Sunday, orders were issued for a division of the city into districts, they had the headquarters of every district connected by telephone with Fort Mason in three hours. On the second day of the fire they strung a wire along Bay street, which runs by the waterfront. They used old scraps of telephone and electric light wire, patched together; part of the way they strung it on electric light poles and part of the way on the corners of buildings."

That faithful servitor of the Army, the long-eared and raucous-voiced mule, has once more vindicated its reputation as one of the most useful of quadrupeds, this time at San Francisco, where numerous Army mule teams have added their strength to the work of clearing up the streets of the ruined city and rendered so much service that their voices have sounded like music in the ears of its stricken inhabitants.

Capt. John S. Sewell, C.E., U.S.A., who has been on duty in Washington, D.C., will investigate at San Francisco and such other places as may be necessary the effects of the earthquake and fire on buildings and other engineering works at those places. His report will be awaited with considerable interest.

A large contribution for the relief of San Francisco was made by the Springfield, Mass., Armory, of which Col. Frank H. Phipps is commanding officer. The Springfield Republican says: "The sum was swelled considerably by the contributions from the U.S. armory. The Army officers, the privates, and the 1,600 or more employees did themselves proud by turning in a grand total of \$839.20. It was thought that about \$600 would come from this source, and the total was one of the many pleasant surprises that have greeted the relief committee."

Major Charles R. Krauthoff, commissary, U.S.A., has been detailed for duty in San Francisco in charge of the distribution of subsistence supplies for the relief of the sufferers from earthquake and conflagration on the Pacific coast.

"The disaster falls heavily upon professional men," writes a former Army surgeon at San Francisco. "Their libraries and instruments were destroyed, for unlike laborers who are now in demand, their means of livelihood are gone. Many of them are ruined, and do not know where to look for assistance to get on their feet again."

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Co. L, 30th Infantry (two officers, sixty-two men), left Fort Crook 3 o'clock p.m., April 28, by rail to Fort D. A. Russell for temporary station during absence of 11th Infantry.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 29, 1906.

Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:

Twenty-seventh Infantry has not left here. Will hold until further orders.

WHITALL, commanding.

Fort Snelling, Minn., April 29, 1906.

Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:

Twenty-eighth Infantry still here ready to leave. Will hold awaiting your orders.

PITCHER, Lieut. Col., commanding.

Co. A, Signal Corps (two officers and fifty-one privates), left Fort Leavenworth, Kans., April 26, for San Francisco, Cal.

The field and staff, 3d Battalion, and Companies I and M, 11th Infantry (6 officers and 107 enlisted men), left Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., on May 1, by marching for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for station.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The transport Sherman arrived on April 26 at San Francisco, Cal., carrying the following military passengers: Lieutenant Colonel Brush, Major Gresham, Inspector General's Department; Captains Sawtelle, 8th; Oliver, 12th Cav.; Page, Med. Dept.; Lieutenants Churchill, 16th; Horr, 21st Inf.; Stone, Cheatham, Roeber, Pyle and Wilson, Philippine Scouts; Contract Surgeons Hogan, Porter, Springwater, Tuttle and Grieger; seventy-two casuals.

The transport Thomas sailed from Manila April 30 with 25 casuals, 23 sick, 2 insane, 7 general prisoners.



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DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Authority was recently requested by Past Assistant
Paymaster Mel of the Navy to pay Lieut. Comdr. Robert
F. Lopez an additional sum of \$100 a year as acting com-
missary of subsistence, as he had since July 21, 1904,
acted as commissary officer as well as commanding offi-
cer of the torpedo-boat destroyers Preble, Farragut, Fox
and Davis. During this time there has been no pay offi-
cer attached to any of these vessels to act as commissary
officer, and Commander Lopez has performed all the du-
ties connected with the office of commissary. The right
to the additional pay of an acting assistant commissary
of the Army is given by Section 1261 of the Revised
Statutes. Article 387 of the Navy Regulations, in spec-
ifying the duties of the captain of a ship, provides:
"When no pay officer is attached to the vessel he shall
detail an officer to act as commissary." The Comptroller
of the Treasury in declining to authorize this additional
pay for Commander Lopez holds that: "Duties similar
to those performed by the Commissary Department of
the Army are, in the Navy, a part of the regular duties
of the paymasters, and the office or rank of commissary
in the Navy is not known to the laws. Article 753, Navy
Regulations, 1905, requires that the pay officer of the
ship shall act as commissary officer of the ship, but this
is for the purpose of defining the regular duties of the
paymaster rather than of adding temporarily the duties
of another officer. The duties that Lieutenant Com-
mander Lopez has been performing are those of a pay-

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master rather than those of an assistant commissary of
subsistence of the Army. I am therefore of opinion that
he is not entitled to the pay of an acting commissary of
subsistence in the Army."

The Comptroller of the Treasury has this week decided
that Capt. Frank E. Evans, retired, of the Marine Corps,
is not entitled to mounted pay while serving under orders
as assistant to the Inspector of Target Practice, head-
quarters U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C. Under
orders issued to him on July 28, 1905, Captain Evans
was detached from duty as aide-de-camp to the brigadier
general commandant and assigned to duty as assistant to
the Inspector of Target Practice. He contended that he
is entitled to mounted pay under Paragraph 1299, Army
Regulations, 1905, as an officer detailed on the staff
corps. This regulation provides: "The following offi-
cers are entitled to pay as mounted officers: officers of
the staff corps, whether permanent or detailed." The
Comptroller contends that Captain Evans's orders did
not in any sense attach him to a staff corps, but that the
duty imposed was in every sense the proper duty of a
line officer. Captain Evans strongly urged that because
the adjutant and inspector who happens to be the In-
spector of Target Practice is a staff officer his (Captain
Evans's) orders detailed him to duty with the staff corps
as contemplated by the above quoted Army Regulation.
The Comptroller, in deciding against Captain Evans, ar-
gued that marine officers are only entitled to the same
pay and allowances as are provided by law for officers of
like grades in the Infantry of the Army; so that if offi-
cers of Infantry of the Army detailed as inspectors of
target practice are entitled to mounted pay the marine
officers detailed to similar duties are entitled to it. He
quotes Paragraph 236 of the Small Arms Firing Regu-
lations of the Army and calls attention to the fact that
under that paragraph officers detailed as inspectors of
small arms practice become members of the divisional or
departmental staff, but are not attached to the staff corps
and are not therefore entitled to receive mounted pay
under paragraph 1299, Army Regulations, but could only
be allowed that pay upon certificate by the proper officer
that their duties actually require them to be mounted.
The Comptroller holds that Captain Evans is not at-
tached to the staff corps and therefore the provision quoted
above from the Army Regulations has no application
to his case. Whether or not that provision of the Regu-
lations alone could give him mounted pay if he were a
member of the staff corps is not determined.

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PROSPECTS OF THE ARTILLERY BILL.

Both the House and Senate Committees on Military
Affairs are preparing to take up for consideration the
bill reorganizing the Artillery Corps. There seems to be
a unanimity of opinion among the members of these two
committees as to the necessity for the passage of this
bill, or one similar to it, and we are glad to see that
the measure is also receiving much support by the press
of the country. There is no doubt that this bill will
be reported from the Senate Committee on Military Af-
fairs and in the opinion of Senator Warren, the chances
of its passing the Senate this session are very good.

In connection with any consideration given to the Ar-
tillery bill there are two fundamental facts which should
be considered by Congress and by the Service and which
furnish a cogent argument in favor of legislative action
taken. These are, first, that we only now have an author-
ized strength for the Artillery Corps sufficient to man 34
per cent. of the works and, second, that the bill now pend-
ing in Congress provides for the much needed increase in
personnel and increase of pay for expert Artillerymen,
and, if it is enacted into law, there should be no trouble
in raising both the authorized and actual strength of the
Artillery Corps to 45 per cent. of that needed.

The Artillery bill is receiving strong endorsement
throughout the entire country. Resolutions were recent-
ly adopted by the Board of Trade of Erie, Pa., peti-
tioning Congress to act favorably upon the bill. In this
petition the Board of Trade says in part as follows:
"This board understands that many defenses of this
country now completed have not the necessary men to
care for the same. For the State of Pennsylvania's only
outlet to the sea—the Delaware River—the board under-
stands that the following state of affairs exists: Number
of officers required to man defenses, 63; number of
officers now stationed, 13; number of men required for
one relief of defenses, 1,571; number of men now sta-
tioned there, 328. The board also understands that the
state of affairs above represented exists in practically
the same proportion throughout all the Artillery de-
fenses of the United States seacoast. The board respect-
fully submits that such a state of affairs should not ex-
ist, and urges immediate attention to the bill above men-
tioned, so that the excellent defenses which have wisely
been provided will not be allowed to deteriorate."

The New York Sun recently came out in a strong edi-
torial favoring the passage of the Artillery bill. In con-
cluding this editorial the Sun says: "No one can call it
a radical measure. It proposes to increase the number
of enlisted men by 3,546, where 18,000 are needed; the
mechanics by 88, where 500 are needed; the corporals by
528, where 2,700 are needed, and to make proportionate
increases in the other grades. If passed, this bill will
increase the Coast Artillery by 4,970 men and raise the
number of men in the Service from 34 per cent. to 45
per cent. of that required. The bill also provides for an
increase of pay for certain skilled grades which with the
present low pay it is impossible to keep filled. It pro-
vides for a separation of the Coast and Field Artillery
and proper organization of both. Can it be possible that
with a full knowledge of the facts Congress will refuse
the small increase asked for in the Coast Artillery?"

So far as we have been able to ascertain the only ob-
jection made to the Artillery bill comes from Represen-
tative Hull, chairman of the House Committee on Mil-
itary Affairs, who cannot understand why there is any
necessity for a separation of the Coast and Field Artil-
lery. Mr. Hull, however, is very fair with regard to the
matter and admits that he is open to conviction and is
willing to listen to any arguments which can be made in
support of the proposition. He undoubtedly favors the
increase in the Coast Artillery asked for, but is not ready
yet to say that he feels as strongly with regard to the
increase asked for the Field Artillery. In any event, the
House Committee on Military Affairs will have hearings
on the bill before it reports it to Congress.

STIRRING UP WAR SENTIMENT.

Considerable excitement appears to have been created
in the State of Georgia by a report that the Rev. Thomas
Sherman, a Jesuit priest and a son of the late Gen.
W. T. Sherman, had left Fort Oglethorpe on horseback
with an escort of the 12th Cavalry over the route taken
by his father during the Civil War in his famous march
to the sea, under authority from the War Department,
to gather certain information for the archives of the De-
partment. There was no truth in the story, so far as the
War Department is concerned, and on May 1 Acting
Secretary of War Oliver sent a telegram to Brig. Gen.
W. P. Duvall, commanding the Department of the Gulf,
directing him to report forthwith with reference to
Father Sherman's trip, and particularly if he had been
furnished, as stated in the press reports, with an escort
of the 12th Cavalry, and, if so, by what authority. Gen-
eral Duvall, in reply, telegraphed, May 1, saying:

A detachment, 12th Cavalry, accompanied by Rev. Father
Sherman, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, two officers with eight
enlisted men, were authorized by Department Commander to

go over the line of operations of General Sherman's army in its movements to Atlanta and to act as escort for Father Sherman, a son of the late General Sherman, who wished, for historical reasons, to go over the same territory. The officers were selected because of being interested in study of former operations of Army and were directed to submit a sketch of the country passed over and to prepare a memorandum of their trip to be read before the officers' school at that post. Every other opportunity is to be taken to study General Sherman's Atlanta campaign, and it was deemed a happy circumstance that a courtesy to General Sherman's son could be combined with military instructions. Practice marches with large bodies are to be made from now on over the historic fields of Chickamauga and Atlanta by troops from Forts Oglethorpe and McPherson, on which officers will study and discuss the operations of General Sherman. The detachment in question was authorized by the Department Commander, and the commanding officer at Fort Oglethorpe telegraphs, under date of April 30: "Lieutenants Campbell and Hunter left here this morning for Atlanta. Father Sherman accompanies party." The party is not directed to go over the territory of the "March to the Sea," but will return to post from Atlanta. Correspondence on subject forwarded by mail.

DUVALL, Brigadier General, Commanding.

After a conference between the President and Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, the following despatch was sent to General Duvall:

White House, Washington, May 1.
Gen. W. P. Duvall, Commanding Department of the Gulf, Atlanta:

In view of the misapprehension seemingly caused by the terms employed in your order, the President deems it best, after the detachment of the 12th Cavalry has gone as far as Resaca and visited the intervening field of the engagement at Dalton, the officers and men composing the detachment shall return to Fort Oglethorpe, which he directs to be done.

AINSWORTH, Military Secretary.

The announcement that Father Sherman's tour of the route taken by his father on the march to the sea was in the nature of an official military mission sanctioned by the Government was, as noted above, entirely erroneous, but it appears to have provoked great displeasure in Georgia and other Southern States. Some of the more radical of the Southern newspapers have construed it as a deliberate affront to the South, which of course it was not in any sense of the term. The whole affair is unfortunate, but that is the worst that can justly be said of it.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill, H.R. 18030, was passed by the House on May 2. After much debate the clause extending by \$1,500,000 the limit of total expenditures for the general plan of improvements at the Academy was ruled out on a point of order, as new legislation not allowable in an appropriation bill. Mr. Hull and Mr. Sulzer made a strong effort to have the clause included, pointing out the great advantages to be gained by carrying out a general scheme of new construction at the Academy. The Act of 1902 appropriated \$5,500,000 for the purpose and plans were made in accordance with this appropriation, which are being carried out. But increase in cost of building material and other causes have made it impossible to carry out the plans laid out within the limit of the original amount. The new buildings, Mr. Sulzer said, are absolutely necessary for the health and comfort and accommodation of the cadets and officers and soldiers and other employees. Up to the time of this work very little money had been spent on improvements in fifty years. The old buildings were dingy, crowded, and unhealthy. They had become wholly unfit and unsuitable. This work had to be done or the very object of the Academy would fall. Mr. Hull pointed out that of the original appropriation \$546,000 had necessarily been diverted from work of construction to secure a permanent water supply and for other purposes. In the work of new construction the very greatest economy has been manifested by the authorities. They have opened a stone quarry and are running it with the labor from the posts, supplying the stone that enters into the construction of these buildings. They have saved in many ways more than the cost of several buildings by their economy. Mr. Palmer and Mr. Fitzgerald attacked the proposed increased appropriation on the ground that when Congress had appropriated a certain amount for some purpose those who were executing the work had no right to lay out plans that would involve expenditure beyond the amount appropriated. The point of order was raised and Speaker Cannon ruled that the additional appropriation was clearly new legislation. So the bill as a whole went to a vote without this proviso, and without amendment was passed.

According to press despatches received this week from London the United States Government is being accused in England of having surreptitiously obtained possession of the plans of the new battleship Dreadnought. A despatch sent out from London on May 2 by one of the large press associations is as follows: "A grave naval scandal has developed over the mysterious disappearance of the plans of the new battleship Dreadnought, which was launched only a short time ago. It is believed that the plans have been sold to a foreign power by a Navy Department official. The government has been trying to keep the matter quiet, but the fact has now transpired that the plans disappeared a month ago, and were returned to the Admiralty through the mail. The Power which secured the plans is not known, but suspicion is directed toward America, owing to the fact that the United States intends immediately to construct a battleship on improved Dreadnought designs. This is the most serious betrayal of British naval plans that has occurred in many years, and is a hard blow to the Admiralty because of the many new construction methods in the Dreadnought which England tried its hardest to keep secret in the hope that it would put Great Britain several years ahead of the other Powers in the new style of warships." It is hardly necessary to say that our naval authorities are not stealing or buying warship plans from any foreign power and nothing is known at the Navy Department about the plans alleged to have been

lost by the British Admiralty. There is no doubt that our construction officers have a pretty good understanding of the design of the Dreadnought, but this information was obtained legitimately and no underhand methods were used. It is said at the Navy Department that this understanding of the design of the Dreadnought extends only to the general battery plan and the details of interior design, disposition of structural strains, boiler and engine armament; armor and bunker scheme being only guessed at by the Navy Department at Washington.

The U.S.S. Maine, Missouri, Kentucky and Kearsarge, of the Battleship Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, arrived at New York city May 3 from Guantanamo, Cuba, under command of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. On the run north there was a speed test of the vessels, under both natural and forced draught. Under natural draught the Maine and the Missouri gradually forged ahead of the Kearsarge and Kentucky, and in a short time it was seen that the race was between the Missouri and her sister, the flagship Maine. The Missouri at first took the lead, but was later overhauled by the Maine, who continued to increase her lead, being 1,200 yards in the lead at the close of the natural draught trial. In the forced draught trial the Missouri began to gain, and was 1,500 yards in the lead when the Maine began to outspeed her, and so fast did the flagship set the pace that she was considerably in lead of the former champion at the close of the forced draught test. The Kearsarge and the Kentucky were having a little race of their own far behind the leaders. The Kentucky won by a considerable margin. Although the final results of the target practice off Cuba cannot be computed till the score of the battleship Ohio is received from the Asiatic Station, both men and officers on the Missouri are in hope that the much coveted gunnery trophy of the Service will be awarded to their ship. Of the thirty-five shots fired from both turrets of the 12-inch guns not one missed the target. The after turret on one run fired ten shots and made ten full hits in less than three minutes' actual firing time, it is reported. The Missouri also fired twelve shots with her submerged torpedoes at a target moving at a speed of ten knots, while she steamed at a similar speed, but in an opposite direction 1,000 yards distant. Of these twelve, ten were hits and the two that missed went wide by only a few feet. Lieut. A. Kautz, the torpedo officer, was warmly congratulated, as were Lieut. Comdr. C. Davis, the ordnance officer; Gunner R. E. Cox and Chief Gunner's Mate Peters.

It now seems probable that Congress will appropriate this session a sufficient sum to establish this summer the seven brigade camps recommended by the War Department. At the urgent request of the War Department the Senate Committee on Military Affairs incorporated in the Army Appropriation bill a sufficient sum under the heading of "Transportation" to cover the expenses of the troops of the Regular Army going from their regular stations to and from the proposed camps. It is believed that the House will agree to this increase. A special item of \$700,000 has also been put in the appropriation bill by the Senate to allow the militia, or part of it, of the various States to participate in the maneuvers which it is proposed to have at these brigade camps. The War Department is doing its utmost to have these amendments by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs adopted by Congress, as it is believed that maneuvers of some sort for both the Regular troops and organized militia are essential at this time. There is one thing, however, which is causing no little concern on the part of the officials of the War Department who are planning the maneuvers for the brigade camps, and that is the lack of tentage for the Regular troops. Every tent in the possession of the Regular Army has been turned over to the destitute citizens of San Francisco, and it cannot be expected that any of these will be returned in such condition that they can be made use of again by the Army. The question now is how it will be possible for the Regular troops to obtain sufficient tentage by July 1, when it is proposed that they shall go to the brigade camps. This is a matter which is now receiving serious consideration from the War Department.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has authorized Senator Foraker, one of its members, to make a favorable report to the Senate on the nominations of the eighteen second lieutenants of Infantry immediately following V. W. Boller, who received recess appointments as first lieutenants, but whose confirmation has been held up by the Senate pending further investigation into the case of Lieutenant Boller. The eighteen lieutenants whose confirmation may now be expected by the Senate and who are carried on the Army Register now as first lieutenants begin with Lieut. Wallace McNamara, 12th Inf. It will be recalled that Lieutenant Boller was found by an examining board to be morally disqualified for promotion and was suspended from promotion, as a consequence, for one year. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs was not entirely convinced that the finding of this board was justifiable and since Congress convened last December has been investigating the case. Lieutenant Boller has asked for a court of inquiry, but as it will be necessary to call witnesses from the Philippine Islands before this court can make a report the Senate Committee has decided to accept the finding of the examining board and report favorably the nominations of the eighteen lieutenants who immediately followed Boller and whose confirmation has been held up. If later developments show that the examining board is not justified in finding Lieutenant Bol-

ler morally disqualified and suspending him for a year from promotion it will take a special act of Congress to give him back his place on the lineal list of lieutenants of Infantry.

The War Department is now at work upon a very important General Order which will revise the course of instruction at the Field Artillery and Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kas. It is proposed to make the course of instruction there of one year instead of three years' duration, and to have the classes consist not only of the Cavalry and Field Artillery officers stationed at the post, but also of additional officers from those arms of the Service detailed to take the course by the War Department. The trouble with the present plan is that it has not been found expedient by the War Department to keep the same Cavalry and Field Artillery organizations on duty at Fort Riley for tours of three years, and it has often occurred that officers stationed at Fort Riley and taking the course of instruction have been promoted out of the organizations stationed at the post before they have completed their course, and have therefore been obliged to sever their connection with the school before they have finished. It is believed that a comprehensive course of instruction for Cavalry and Field Artillery officers can be made of only one year's duration. This matter, however, is still in a tentative state, and is under consideration by Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff.

The President sent a letter to the House and Senate Committees on Naval Affairs on May 3 in which he said: "I enclose for your consideration, and that of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the draft of a bill submitted by the Navy Department authorizing the reappointment as midshipmen at the Naval Academy of Worth W. Foster, a member of the first class, and George H. Melvin and Richard L. De Saussure, members of the third class, who were recently dismissed for hazing. The bill provides that each of these young men, when so reappointed, shall be turned back one year. After a careful consideration of the history of the recent trials for hazing at Annapolis, I am satisfied that in the case of each of these young men, justice and the interests of the naval service will be best served by making the punishment in effect a reduction to the next lower class at the Academy, involving loss of numbers, with corresponding loss of rank in his later naval career, rather than a complete severance from the Service by dismissal."

The highly important order changing the regulations and procedure governing the examination of officers of the Army for promotion, a comprehensive outline of which we published in a recent edition of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, is still before the War Department where some of the unimportant details are being worked out prior to its promulgation. In all of its salient features the order remains the same as we gave it recently with the exception that the Department now has under consideration a proposition to have all officers of the Field Artillery examined by a permanent board at Fort Riley, Kas., instead of having them appear before the permanent Artillery examining boards which will be at Fort Monroe and the Presidio at San Francisco. This matter, however, has not yet been definitely decided, but it is probable that the suggestion will be approved.

Speculation is rife in Army circles as to the probable successor of Brigadier General Buchanan when that officer goes upon the retired list on May 31. Secretary Taft assured us on May 3 that no thought has yet been given by the President or himself to the selection of an officer to fill this vacancy in the grade of brigadier general. Notwithstanding this fact, it is known that many officers are being urged for the appointment and their friends are working hard to secure the star for them. The Artillery Corps feels that it is entitled to another brigadier, but the claims of the Infantry and Cavalry are also being urged. The question of whether a colonel with Civil War record will be selected is yet undecided, the probabilities being that this matter will not play any large part in the determination of the question.

For the present it is expected that Army transports sailing from this country for the Philippines will have to depart from Seattle instead of from San Francisco, where the conditions will not permit their receiving cargoes of supplies. The transport Sherman, which recently arrived at San Francisco from Manila, was ordered to discharge her cargo at Seattle and only stopped at San Francisco long enough to let her passengers off and to take on a sufficient supply of coal to take her to Seattle. The Sherman will sail from Seattle for Manila by the way of Guam at half past twelve o'clock on May 8. As soon as conditions in San Francisco will permit, the Quartermaster's Department intends to return to the former plan of having the transports sail from that port for Manila.

The report of the court of inquiry on the recent explosion of a charge from one of the big guns of the battleship Kearsarge is now before Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry, who will take action in the matter before the return to the Department of Secretary Bonaparte. As we have already stated, it has been determined by the court of inquiry that the accident occurred in the peculiar manner already fully described in these columns. It is understood that the court does not place the blame for the accident on anyone and that it recommends no further proceedings be taken.

THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Congress on April 28 received from the Secretary of War, through the Secretary of the Treasury, urgent deficiency estimates of appropriations amounting to \$3,387,630.31. This amount is required for the Service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, for the purpose of replacing military stores destroyed by earthquake and fire at San Francisco, Cal., on April 18 and 19; also for repairing damage to cable connecting Angel Island and Alcatraz in the harbor of San Francisco, and the repair of damage to the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. The Chief Signal Officer of the Army estimates that it will require the sum of \$7,465.75 to replace the Signal Corps property destroyed, and \$6,300 to repair the damage to the cable connecting Angel Island and Alcatraz, Cal. The sum of \$2,941,472.94 is estimated by the Quartermaster General of the Army as the cost of replacing the property of the Quartermaster's Department destroyed, while he also estimates that \$75,000 will be required to repair the damage to the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. The cost of replacing the medical and hospital property destroyed is placed by the Surgeon General of the Army at \$357,391.62. Secretary Taft recommends that the appropriation be made available throughout the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, as the time intervening between now and the end of the present fiscal year would not be sufficient to replace the stores and repair the damage.

The House on April 27 and the Senate on April 30 passed H.R. 18709, to appropriate \$100,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to employ such additional laborers and mechanics as may, in his judgment, be necessary for immediate service under the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal., to remain available until June 30, 1906, and to appropriate \$70,000 to enable the Postmaster General, in his discretion, to meet emergencies in the postal service in the State of California occasioned by earthquake and fire, to be paid out of the revenues of the postal service and to remain available until June 30, 1906. The bill, S. 5872, passed by the Senate on April 26, appropriates \$300,000, and authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to employ such additional laborers and mechanics as may, in his judgment, be necessary for immediate service in the several departments of the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., the appropriation to be additional to the sums regularly appropriated for the employment of laborers and mechanics at the yard, and immediately available. In explanation of the bill passed by both Houses appropriating \$100,000 for Mare Island, Mr. Littauer said, in the House, on April 27: "The \$300,000 was intended to give employment to 2,100 men over a period of twelve months. We were advised by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy that \$50,000 of this amount could properly be expended each month, consequently as the bill reported to the House extended only to the 30th of June, the balance of the current year, \$100,000 was sufficient to meet the requirements. It was made applicable only to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, as all the other bureaus have funds sufficient for their work. On July 1 the annual appropriation for the Bureau of Steam Engineering will become available and the continuance of this work can be taken care of thereby."

A joint resolution, H.J. Res. 149, was adopted in the House on April 30 on motion by Mr. Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, extending the thanks of the people of the United States to Gen. Horace Porter, as follows: "Resolved, That the thanks of the people of the United States are justly due and are hereby tendered to Gen. Horace Porter, lately Ambassador to France, for his disinterested and patriotic services in conducting, upon his own initiative and at his own expense, a series of researches and excavations extending over a period of six years and resulting in the recovery of the body of Admiral John Paul Jones from a forgotten grave in a foreign land, and its return to the country which he had loved so well and so heroically served. Resolved, That General Porter be requested to furnish Congress a copy of his remarks at the exercises at Annapolis, April 24, and that when received they shall be printed in the Record." Supporting the joint resolution, Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia, characterized General Porter's address on that occasion as the "most elegant, chaste and eloquent" within his knowledge. Mr. Olmsted said: "General Porter commenced his brilliant career by appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Whether in the field of arms or in the field of diplomacy, General Porter has always deserved well of the American people. It is not too much to say that since the days of Benjamin Franklin we have not been more successfully, effectively, or brilliantly represented at Paris than by him. This resolution, however, deals with a patriotic, unselfish, and a unique service outside the line of official obligation or duty, the history of which is too fresh in our minds to require elaboration. General Porter's services in this direction have involved a personal outlay of not less than \$35,000, for which he has generously and patriotically declined to be reimbursed, and asked that the amount may be added to the proposed cost of the crypt in the chapel at Annapolis in which the remains of John Paul Jones will finally rest. He has measurably relieved this nation from the charge of ingratitude toward one of its earliest and greatest naval defenders. This resolution involves no expenditure of money; it confers neither rank nor title; it is the simplest possible method of saying to General Porter, on behalf of the American people, 'For enabling us to reclaim and do honor to the remains of one whose name and fame are so gracefully and enduringly enwreathed in the folds of our flag, we thank you.'"

The resolution, H.J. Res. 149, was passed by the Senate on May 2 without debate, being favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was taken up in the Senate on May 1, and somewhat to the surprise of Mr. Lodge, who brought it up for consideration, objection was made to its immediate passage. Mr. Aldrich insisted that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was finally done. Mr. Aldrich said that the thanks of Congress have been extended in the past to great generals and to great admirals, so that it has been really a distinction worth having. The thanks of Congress have also been extended to great inventors. But Mr. Aldrich feared that "if we are to recognize every duty performed in a manly way by every officer of the United States in a diplomatic capacity by extending to him the thanks of Congress, it would be establishing a very dangerous precedent, which we ought not to establish." There was no intention of discourtesy, he said. Mr. Teller endorsed this view, and said that while "this is a case in which there is not any controversy, it affords a good opportunity to establish a rule, and to stand by it in the future, that we will not confer such an honor upon anybody in a mere perfunctory manner or in haste."

The Senate has passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$24 to Thomas Brown, late acting

ensign, U.S.N.; \$24 to John A. Royer, late contract surgeon, U.S.A.; \$12 to Lorenzo E. Johnson, late acting assistant surgeon, U.S.A.; \$40 to the widow of Major George P. Ihrie, paymaster, U.S.A.; \$16 to the widow of Henry D. Foster, late acting ensign, U.S.N.; \$40 to the widow of Surg. Henry H. Wells, U.S.N.; \$35 to the widow of Col. Thomas Wilson, assistant commissary general of subsistence, U.S.A.; and \$40 to John C. Parkinson, late second assistant engineer, U.S.N.

Mr. Burkett has submitted to the Senate an amendment providing for the expenditure of \$400,000 at Fort Robinson, Nebr., in construction of barracks and officers' quarters, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill. Mr. Bulkeley submitted an amendment authorizing the appointment of a chaplain for the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, intended to be proposed by him to the Army appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Amendments have been reported by Mr. Bulkeley, from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, to the bill, H.R. 14397, making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, viz.: On page 17, line 9, after the word "deposits," insert the words "as may not be repaid on June 30, 1906," as shown by the books of the Paymaster General's Office, said sum to be transferred in the Treasury Department from pay of the Army to the credit of the deposit fund created by Section 1305 of the Revised Statutes, as hereinafter amended. That Sections 1305 and 1308 of the Revised Statutes are hereby amended, to take effect July 1, 1906, and to read as follows: "Section 1305. Any enlisted man of the Army may deposit his savings, in sums not less than \$5, with any Army paymaster, who shall furnish him a deposit book, in which shall be entered the name of the paymaster and of the soldier, and the amount, date, and place of such deposit. The amount so deposited shall be accounted for in the same manner as other public funds, and shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and kept as a separate fund, known as pay of the Army deposit fund, repayment of which to the enlisted man on discharge from the Service shall be made out of the fund created by said deposits, and shall not be subject to forfeiture by sentence of court-martial, but shall be forfeited by desertion, and shall not be permitted to be paid until final payment on discharge, or to the heirs or representatives of a deceased soldier, and that such deposits be exempt from liability for such soldier's debts: Provided, That the Government shall be liable for the amount deposited to the person so depositing the same. Section 1308. Clothing balances accumulating to the soldier's credit under Section 1302 shall, when payable to him upon his discharge, be paid out of the appropriation for pay of the Army for the then current fiscal year."

The House has passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$12 to James P. Flewellen, late cadet, U.S.M.A.; \$50 to the widow of Rear Admiral Edwin M. Shepard, U.S.N.; \$20 to the widow of Capt. Teneor Ten Eyck, 18th U.S. Inf.; \$20 to the widow of Capt. Cornelius C. Cusick, 22d U.S. Inf.; and \$30, with \$2 per month for minor child, to Capt. Albert B. Scott, 13th U.S. Inf. This last bill was the cause of some debate, Mr. Bartlett endeavoring to have the amount appropriated set at \$40. Captain Scott, he said, was wounded at the battle of San Juan in the war with Spain, and it was as the result of this wound, that he died, although he lingered for eight years. He died as a major on the retired list. Because of his wound he was never able to receive promotion for active service as a major. Mr. Bartlett believed that his widow should nevertheless be allowed the pension of a major's widow, of \$40 a month. She was, he said, the daughter of General Howell, who was killed in the Civil War, at the battle of the Wilderness, so had given both a father and a husband to her country; and was left with two children and the decrepit mother of her husband to support, with a very small income. Objection to the increase was made, however, Mr. Loudenslager pointing out that however worthy the circumstances, they did not justify the dangerous precedent of breaking the general rule laid down as to the amount of pensions. The pension committee had given the highest amount allowed in such cases, and should be upheld. The House concurred in this latter view when a vote was taken.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably, with amendments, S. 2355, to reorganize the corps of dental surgeons of the Army. The amendments limit the number of the corps to forty-five; provide that no one shall be appointed to the permanent dental corps until he shall have served one year as a contract dental surgeon to the satisfaction of the Surgeon General of the Army; and that the board to conduct the professional examinations shall be two civilians and a third examiner to be selected by the Surgeon General from the contract dental surgeons eligible to appointment to the corps. The committee says: "The injustice of the treatment of dental surgeons in the Army and Navy of the United States has been a matter of serious consideration in the Congress for several years, and for the last nine years the surgeons general of the Army have recommended the organization of a dental corps on the lines suggested by this bill; and many distinguished general officers and other officers, in the field during the war especially, have noted the great importance of the work of dental surgeons."

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably H.R. 12846, which increases the number of pharmacists in the Navy to fifty and creates the grade of chief pharmacist, who are to be included in the total number of pharmacists allowed by law. The rapid increase in the personnel of the Navy has not heretofore been kept up in the Medical Bureau by a corresponding increase of hospital attendants, and great difficulty has been experienced in retaining the services of trained nurses by reason of the inadequate compensation and few opportunities for promotion. At present pharmacists who are skilled and trained men do not rank with other men of the Navy who have corresponding duties, and the Hospital Corps has been put to considerable disadvantage as a result. With an increase of pay and more opportunities for promotion, it is believed better men will be secured to nurse the sick and wounded of the Navy, and their retention in the Service after they become familiar with its duties will be assured.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.R. 53, Mr. Hale.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to receive for instruction at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Daniel Caballero and Andres Cardenas, of Peru.

S. 5888, Mr. Dick.—Authorizing the President with consent of the Senate, to appoint James Carroll, lieutenant surgeon, U.S.A., and curator of the Army and Navy Museum, a major in the Army, and place him upon the retired list with the rank of major, the retired list being increased for that purpose only, with such pay or allowances as shall accrue by reason of this act.

S. 5911, Mr. Brandegee.—For the purpose of determining

the efficiency of submarine boats and to increase the naval establishment. Authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Navy to purchase or contract for five submarine boats of the Lake even-keel type: Provided, that the Lake Torpedo Boat Company shall submit for trial a boat (of which a description is given), and that said boat shall be capable of performing before a special impartial board, appointed for this purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, the following maneuvers: Submerging to a depth of 125 feet; to run submerged at sea for fifteen knots without coming to the surface except for observation with the omniscope; to make an endurance run under her own power of 400 miles, at sea, or from Cape Henry to Newport, R.I., without convoy; to fire torpedoes while submerged and underway, at sea, without coming to the surface, reload and fire a torpedo while underway, submerged, and in waters of any depth; to remain at sea unassisted for at least three days with entire crew, self-maintained and without a convoy; to have a member of the crew leave the boat through the diver's door while the boat is entirely submerged; to locate, pick up, and cut a submarine cable, thus demonstrating the ability to clear a channel of mines; to run submerged, with safety, in waters of any depth; while running entirely submerged to take observations with the omniscope without exposing any other part of the vessel; to run between the surface and bottom at slow or varying speeds; to remain at picket duty at sea submerged, for at least two days, with only the sighting instrument occasionally out of water for observation purposes; to establish an under-water cable, pick up same, and hold telephone communication with the shore station while entirely submerged; to charge storage batteries while running on the surface; to place torpedoes within the boat while on the surface without disjoining or wetting same; to ascend to the surface by means of releasing drop keel; to ascend to the surface by means of lowering the anchor weights; to run under gasoline engines in a practically submerged condition with only the sighting hood and omniscope above the surface; to demonstrate the simplicity of control of its boats. The Lake Torpedo Boat Company shall select and train in one month a crew of U.S. naval officers and men to successfully handle the boat: And provided further, that if the boat presented be found to have the above mentioned characteristics and successfully performs the above mentioned maneuvers, the Secretary of the Navy shall then forthwith purchase it and pay to the Lake Company therefor \$275,000. The Secretary shall then contract with the company for four additional Lake even-keel submarine boats; two to be not less than 100 or more than 105 feet in length, to have a surface speed of at least ten knots and a submerged speed of at least six and one-half knots, to have a normal radius of action of at least 500 knots, a surface cruising radius of at least 1,000 knots, together with the characteristics and performing qualifications as hereinbefore mentioned, for the sum of \$300,000. The other two boats to be of the Lake even-keel cruiser class, of not less than 135 or more than 140 feet in length, to have a surface speed of at least fourteen knots, a submerged speed of at least seven knots, to have a normal cruising radius of 2,500 knots, with a condition of acceptance that one of the cruiser class boats shall first make a voyage under her power across the Atlantic Ocean, or from a point on the Atlantic Coast 500 miles seaward and return, at the expense and risk of the builders before final acceptance, together with the characteristics and performing qualifications as hereinbefore mentioned, for the sum of \$500,000 each. Appropriates \$1,875,000 to carry out the provisions of the act.

S. 5942, Mr. Hale.—Appropriates \$135,000, to be immediately available, for completing and furnishing in every respect the crypt of the chapel at the U.S. Naval Academy, as a permanent resting place for the body of John Paul Jones. That the Secretary of the Navy shall have suitable plans prepared by the architect of the building for the entire work, within a limit of cost, including all expenses of every character connected therewith, not exceeding the amount appropriated: Provided, That the estimates, plans, and specifications shall be approved by the Superintendent of the Naval Academy and the Secretary of the Navy before the work is undertaken.

S. 5946, Mr. Warren.—To increase the allowance of commutation of quarters to officers of the Army in certain cases. That hereafter, at places where there are no public quarters, commutation therefor may be paid by the Pay Department to officers of the Army on duty without troops, under assignment by proper authority, at the rate of \$12 per room per month, and payment for such commutation shall be based upon an allowance of two rooms for the lowest commissioned rank (second lieutenant), with a successive increase of one room for each additional or advanced grade.

H.C. Res. 30, Mr. Brick.—Providing for the publication of 10,000 copies of addresses delivered at the exercises commemorative of John Paul Jones.

H.R. 18750, Mr. Foss.—Making appropriation for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907. Appears elsewhere in this issue.

H.R. 18760, Mr. Brownlow.—For the relief of Capt. William N. Hughes.

H.R. 18859, Mr. Moon.—To appropriate \$10,000 to erect a chapel in Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for religious purposes.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation bill, H.R. 14397, carrying about \$74,000,000, was passed by the Senate on May 3. The Senate on May 2 took up the consideration of the bill and agreed to the following amendments:

Increasing the appropriation for the Army War College from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars; increasing the appropriation for pay of officers for length of service from \$950,000 to \$1,255,000; inserting a proviso that Army officers may transfer or assign their pay accounts when due; under "Ordinance Department" increasing the appropriation for additional pay for length of service from \$30,000 to \$46,886; striking out the item of \$7,500 for pay of the Adjutant General of the Army; increasing the appropriation for clothing not drawn due to enlisted men from \$1,000,000 to \$1,082,000; increasing by \$50,000 the appropriation for mileage to officers and contract surgeons, making mileage at seven cents per mile payable hereafter to officers, active and retired, when traveling under orders without troops, and also to retired officers who have so traveled since March 3, 1905.

In regard to this last item, Mr. Warren explained that "after considerable contention a law was passed providing that retired officers should receive the pay of active men up to that of a major, but those having higher rank and serving as active officers while on the retired list could only get the pay and allowances of a major. By a construction of the Comptroller's mileage is not considered an allowance, and therefore while an officer below the rank of major may draw his pay, a retired colonel serving on the active list has to accept the pay of a major and has no mileage. This is to pay that mileage while he is so engaged, and it is also to cover the few cases that have already transpired."

Other amendments agreed to provide: That the Hawaiian Archipelago shall be included in territory for which land travel allowances may be paid; that men hereafter enlisted in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment shall be enlisted for three years and may be re-enlisted; making time served as commissioned officers of Philippine Scouts after March 2, 1903, count in estimating length of service for retirement of enlisted men of the Army; appropriating \$900 for prizes for enlisted men who graduate from the Army schools for bakers and cooks; providing that hereafter fuel may be furnished by the Q.M. Dept. to officers on the active list

for their actual use only, at rate of \$3 per cord for standard oak wood and equivalent rates for other fuel; making the appropriation for barracks, etc., available to provide furniture at officers' messes at military posts; increasing by \$150,000 the appropriation for civilian employees of the Q.M. Dept.

An item of \$150,000 was added for construction and maintenance of military and post roads in Alaska; it was provided that the following sums be used in the erection of hospitals at the posts named: \$120,000 at Fort D. A. Russell; \$100,000 at Columbus Barracks, and \$75,000 at Jefferson Barracks. The appropriation for ordnance stores was increased by \$24,000 and for ordnance supplies by \$50,000; \$50,000 was provided for Benicia Arsenal for increasing facilities for repairs to seacoast armament and Field Artillery; \$1,500,000 was appropriated, half to be immediately available, for establishing a general supply depot for the Army at Fort Mason, Cal.; \$2,162 was included to pay actual expenses of members of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in attending meetings; an appropriation of \$927,000 was made to construct and maintain a submarine cable from Key West to Guantanamo, thence to the Canal Zone, the Secretary of War being authorized to employ the personnel and resources of the military establishment in the work; the provision for one additional Army chaplain for the Corps of Engineers was included.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill, H.R. 18750, was reported in the House by Mr. Foss, from the Committee on Naval Affairs April 28. The amount carried by this bill is \$99,734,215.77. The original estimates amounted to \$121,565,718.82. This is a deduction from the estimates of \$21,831,503.05. The following table gives a comparative statement of the appropriations for 1906, the estimates for 1907, and the amounts recommended:

Naval Establishment.	Appro. 1906.	Estimates, 1907.	Recom. by bill.
Pay of the Navy.....	\$20,000,000.00	\$22,924,816.00	\$20,000,000.00
Pay, miscellaneous.....	600,000.00	600,000.00	650,000.00
Contingent, Navy.....	65,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00
Bureau of Navigation.....	1,779,950.00	2,000,020.00	1,920,395.00
Bureau of Ordnance.....	4,198,300.75	15,397,614.25	6,408,006.75
Bureau of Equipment.....	6,174,028.00	6,877,228.00	6,874,028.00
Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	927,443.92	1,025,527.93	1,023,303.93
Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	3,139,700.00	9,054,670.00	2,848,450.00
Public works, Secretary of the Navy: Naval Academy.....	800,000.00	1,130,000.00	750,000.00
Public works, Bureau of Navigation:			
Naval training station, California.....	15,000.00	79,839.09	69,750.00
Naval training station, Rhode Island.....	74,500.00	112,250.00	68,650.00
Naval War College.....	5,000.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Naval training station, Great Lakes.....		750,000.00	750,000.00
United States Naval Home.....		35,000.00	
Public works, Bureau of Ordnance.....	86,200.00	639,650.00	283,500.00
Public works, Bureau of Equipment.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Public works, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.....	40,000.00	387,000.00	157,000.00
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.....	385,000.00	410,000.00	405,000.00
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.....	5,883,932.28	6,581,932.28	5,883,932.28
Bureau of Construction and Repair.....	7,972,824.25	8,630,824.25	7,782,824.25
Bureau of Steam Engineering.....	3,977,900.00	6,362,420.00	5,713,400.00
Naval Academy.....	348,675.96	414,510.58	388,663.08
Marine Corps:			
Paymaster.....	2,328,524.28	3,111,834.48	2,779,276.48
Quartermaster.....	1,790,861.50	3,114,452.96	1,926,007.00
Increase of the Navy:			
Construction and machinery.....	23,410,833.00	17,830,829.00	17,830,829.00
Armor and armament.....	18,000,000.00	14,000,000.00	15,145,000.00
Equipment.....	945,000.00		
Grand total.....	\$102,956,679.94	121,565,718.82	99,734,215.77

The Navy Department asked for an increase of 3,000 in the number of petty officers and men, but owing to the fact that our present quota is short by about 5,500, the committee came to the conclusion that the department would be unable to any more than fill the present quota allowed by law during the coming fiscal year.

The appropriation for recruiting is increased \$31,000, in view of the fact that it is more difficult to recruit for the naval service at the present time than heretofore, and greater effort than usual will be made to enlist men the coming year than ever before.

The prosperity of the times has made it difficult to enlist men in the Navy, as the rewards for labor are much greater in civil life. A tabular statement is given which shows that in 1910 our Navy will be short 24,474 men and 800 officers, viz: 2 rear admirals, 20 captains, 12 commanders, 188 lieutenant commanders, 307 lieutenants, 331 lieutenants (J.G.), 30 ensigns. There will be 404 midshipmen, which will be sufficient. The following proviso is recommended by the Department as a measure of economy:

Provided, That hereafter in cases where orders for travel are given to officers of the Navy or Marine Corps, the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, may direct that either mileage or their actual and necessary expenses only shall be allowed.

The appropriation for contingent is the same in amount as last year, but the following proviso is recommended:

Provided further, That a sum not to exceed \$5,000 may be expended by the Secretary of the Navy for legal advice out of this appropriation.

The appropriations recommended for gunnery exercises and outfits on first enlistments are the same. A special provision has been recommended to the last paragraph which, it is believed, will make for economy, and is as follows:

Provided, That hereafter the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, require the whole or a part of the cost of outfits allowed upon enlistment to be refunded in cases where men are discharged during the first six months of enlistment for any cause other than disability incurred in line of duty.

An increase of \$57,000 is recommended for the maintenance of colliers, which is earnestly requested by the Department. At the naval training station in California an appropriation has been made of \$1,000 for lectures and suitable entertainment for apprentice seamen. The appropriation for the Rhode Island station has been increased by \$10,000, due to the large increase in the number of apprentice seamen.

The appropriation for the maintenance of the training station on the Great Lakes is recommended for the first time this year.

The appropriation for ordnance and ordnance stores has been increased by \$500,000, making in all \$3,500,000 for the coming fiscal year. A large part of this appropriation is for target practice.

An appropriation of \$466,000 is recommended for modernizing the batteries of the Massachusetts and Oregon and new guns and armor for the New York.

Fifteen thousand dollars is recommended for machine tools for the ordnance plant at the navy yard, Boston; \$150,000 is recommended for new and improved machinery for the navy yard, Washington, and \$50,000 for completing the boiler plant. The Department urgently

recommended a large appropriation for reserve powder and shell, and the committee recommend this year \$1,000,000. For reserve guns \$500,000 is allowed, a considerable increase, though less than the \$1,500,000 asked for; coal and transportation has been increased by \$1,000,000.

The Department recommended four docks, one at Boston, one at Pensacola, one at Puget Sound, and a steel floating drydock. After careful consideration the committee recommended the steel floating drydock and a stone and concrete dock at Puget Sound, each to cost \$1,250,000. Of the \$1,130,000 remaining due on the proposed appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the Naval Academy, \$750,000 is allowed. The appropriation of \$750,000 for the training station on the Great Lakes carries this proviso:

Provided, That before any part of this sum is expended complete plans shall be prepared and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, covering the contemplated new buildings at the naval training station, Great Lakes, which plans shall involve a total expenditure of not more than \$2,000,000; Provided further, That after the preparation and approval of the plans herein provided for, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to enter into contract, or contracts, for the buildings on plans as approved, to an amount not to exceed \$2,000,000, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law.

For the New England naval magazine \$200,000 is recommended; \$5,000 for land adjoining the Yokohama hospital, \$20,000 for building quarters at the naval hospital, Newport, and changing the present quarters into wards; \$100,000 for renovating the Norfolk hospital, and \$7,000 for an artesian well for the hospital, P.I. The Mare Island hospital is to have a surgical ward building, an infectious disease building, and a new power house.

A new ration is provided which differs from the present ration in a very few things. Fresh fish and fresh fruit are added and also fresh instead of condensed milk. This the Paymaster General thinks will give the men a much better ration. It will cost about thirty-three cents.

\$2,250,000, and subsurface, submersible, or submarine boats, \$1,000,000; in all, \$13,250,000.

The limit of cost of the Connecticut is increased to \$4,600,000; that of each of the two training vessels to \$410,000, and that of the colliers to \$1,550,000.

The debate on the Naval bill was opened in the House on Thursday, May 3, and promises to continue until Saturday, when it is expected that the bill will be considered section by section. Speaking of the personnel of the Navy in his remarks introducing the bill, Mr. Foss, chairman of the Naval Committee, said that on Jan. 1 the total force was 31,547. Of the 41,000 men seeking enlistment last year, 28,000 were rejected. He said that the Department was putting forth every effort to increase the efficiency of the Navy and to "Americanize" it. Getting rid of the foreign element, was the particular aim of the Department. As a result of this effort 95 per cent. of the petty officers are now citizens of the United States and 90 per cent. of the enlisted men are naturalized.

"Never before has the Navy been in so splendid a condition as now," said Mr. Foss, "and its esprit has never been equalled." The Navy, he said, was getting a splendid class of young men from the farms of the Middle West, full of spirit, energy and vitality, and these men were making the very best seamen the Navy has had. The highest naval opinion of the world, growing out of the recent naval conflict between Japan and Russia, was that the battleship was the real fighting ship. He referred to the Dreadnought, of the British navy, and said: "We have provided in this bill for a great battleship, more powerful than any afloat."

"The committee realizes," said Mr. Foss, "that some members of the House desire to build the Navy faster than others. The committee has brought in a bill it believes will meet the fair judgment of the entire House. In the preparation of this program the lessons of the Russo-Japanese war have been studied. The highest expert testimony on that conflict is that the battleship is supreme. Lord Selbourne, formerly of the British Admiralty, says: 'The lessons of the war are the importance of personnel, of a margin of strength and the fact that without battleships no nation can hope to gain command of the sea.' The French, after running for a time after cruisers, are returning to battleships. So are the Germans."

Admiral Dewey, Admiral Converse and others were quoted, and Mr. Foss said: "This shows that naval authorities of the whole world favor large ships and large guns. The Naval Committee has recommended the addition of one battleship, which it believes should be as powerful, or more so, than any craft afloat. It behooves the country to see we are in a position to protect our great interests. Authorization of this program will be notice to the world that we don't forsake our interests in the other hemisphere and will protect our interests on this."

Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, sought to raise the point that ships of the Dreadnought class, with a draft of twenty-eight feet, could not enter many harbors on the Atlantic seaboard. It was quickly pointed out to him that certain of the battleships now in commission draw twenty-seven feet."

"How many American harbors could the Dreadnought enter?" asked Mr. Underwood, of Alabama.

"It could easily enter New York," replied Mr. Foss, "and possibly some other harbors. It has twenty-eight feet draft, and I think the New York harbor is about forty feet."

"Well," said Mr. Underwood, "it couldn't protect or enter any of the harbors in the Southern or Gulf States. It must necessarily have a large base of supplies."

"It would not be necessary for such a ship to enter any harbor," replied Mr. Foss. "It would protect the coast by meeting the enemy at sea."

"The building of a great battleship," said Mr. Foss, in conclusion, "means notice to all the world that we purpose to look after our interests, not only at home, but wherever our interests may be, here or on another continent."

Mr. Meyer, of Louisiana, senior Democratic member of the Naval Committee, followed Mr. Foss. He said he was greatly pleased with the moderation shown in bringing in the Naval bill, and felt that the Naval Committee had done a splendid work, and that there were few points of difference among the members.

Mr. Knowland, of California, whose district includes the Mare Island Navy Yard, spoke strongly in favor of conducting a limited amount of naval construction annually in Government navy yards. He insisted that construction of warships by the Government instead of by contract was efficient and rapid.

A considerable portion of the time occupied in the debate on the bill was devoted to a discussion of the question of tariff resulting from some statements by Mr. Bates concerning the price of steel rails. Mr. Bates, who is a member of the Naval Committee, as the result of an investigation into the records of past arbitration conferences, reaches the conclusion that, while these conferences for the preservation of peace have been productive of many good results, they have in no sense tended to limit the armament of nations in preparation for war. Instead of cutting down their navies after the peace conference at The Hague, Mr. Butler's figures show that the nations that participated have been steadily increasing this branch of the military establishment. This, therefore, is in his opinion, a most inopportune time for the United States to fail to keep abreast of the world in maintaining a navy.

"I believe," Mr. Butler says, "that the great armaments and the fear which the nations possessing them have of one another have secured us at least a partial 'armed peace.' We would not have fought the Spanish-American War had we been fully and thoroughly prepared. Three more battleships on this coast where the Spanish could have seen them, and they would have kept the thin-skinned ships at home, and we would have our graveyards yet to fill and our money to spend. We should continue to arm, that battles may be delayed. The fear of awful slaughter and the enormous cost attending hostile attack with the uncertainty of result will encourage unwillingness to fight, and prolong discussion, make war expensive, and man's selfishness will avert it rather than provoke it."

La Paloma, Hawaii's cup defender, left Honolulu April 14 for San Francisco, amid the hurrahs and hand clapping of hundreds of well wishers who thronged Honolulu's busy water-front. La Paloma goes to represent the Hawaii Yacht Club in one of the longest races in the history of yachting and the first of its kind to be sailed across the Pacific. The yachts are to race from San Francisco to Honolulu, and the start will be made on May 19. Seven yachts have entered for the race, including the Anemone, flying the colors of the New York Yacht Club, on her way around the Horn, and the Maple Leaf, of the Victoria, British Columbia Yacht Club. The entry of the latter gives an international aspect to the race.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A handsome silver service, which is to be presented to the new cruiser Maryland by citizens of her sponsor State, is now on exhibition at Baltimore, Md. The workmanship on the forty pieces of silver is of the very best, and a finer gift could not be given to any ship in the Navy. The service cost \$5,000, and there is still a balance of about \$1,000 needed to complete the fund, and it is the earnest desire of the commission that residents of the State who have not as yet contributed send their subscriptions to the treasurer, Col. William A. Boykin, 212 East Lombard street, Baltimore, at once. The presentation is to be a State affair, and may be made some time next month.

It is expected that the Navy Department will suffer a loss of \$10,000 in the chronometers under repairs in San Francisco at the time of the earthquake.

Noting the increased cost of the battleship Connecticut, which is building in a Government shipyard, as compared with the cost of her sister ship, the Louisiana, which is being constructed by private contractors, the Hartford Times remarks that the experience with the Connecticut will prove a valuable lesson if it puts a stop to all ship construction in navy yards. To this suggestion the Springfield Republican makes the following reply: "On the other hand, the navy yards should always be able to construct the warships of the country, if for no other reason than that their possible and, let us hope, their occasional use would prevent the private yards from extorting unreasonable prices from the Government and placing the nation under an intolerable monopoly."

Senator Morgan, on April 30, introduced a bill in the Senate providing that the Panama Canal shall be a canal combining sea level and locks, the canal to extend from the forty-foot contour in the Bay of Limon, Caribbean Sea, to the forty-foot contour in the Bay of Panama, through the Panama Canal Zone. The bill provides for lock construction through the highlands of Culebra and Empirador for a distance of eight and one-half miles. The terminal sections of the canal are to be sea level construction, connecting with the lock sections at Obispo and Mira Flores. It provides for a uniform depth between the locks of forty feet. To secure the necessary water supply for the lock section provision is made for a dam across the Chagres River at Gamboa, the construction to be in accordance with the recommendation of the majority of the board of consulting engineers. In other respects the canal construction follows the recommendations of the majority of the board of consulting engineers. The Panama Canal Commission, on May 2, decided to ask for an appropriation of \$26,348,281 to continue the construction of the canal during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907. It is intimated that a bill will shortly be introduced in the House to reduce the membership of the Panama Canal Commission from seven to three, and making a fifty per cent. reduction of the salaries of canal officials, including that of the chairman, who is now receiving \$30,000 per year.

In view of the passage by the Senate of the deficiency bill, appropriating \$100,000 for employment of laborers and mechanics at Mare Island Navy Yard, the Navy Department, on April 30, authorized the expenditure of \$50,000 during the month of May in repairs on vessels at the Mare Island Navy Yard. It is expected that this work will give employment to many laborers who are badly in need of money and with no way to earn it at this time. For several months all repair work at Mare Island has been held up on account of the lack of funds. Last week Congress, acting on the President's request for an appropriation of \$300,000, appropriated \$100,000 for work at Mare Island. All this comes under the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and will be spent on the transports Buffalo and Solace, the cruiser New Orleans, the gunboats Yorktown, Annapolis, Vicksburg and Bennington, the hospital ship Relief, the monitor Wyoming and on six sets of machinery and boilers for launches at Cavite, P.I., already authorized.

Five warrant officers of the Navy have made application to the Navy Department for permission to take examinations for promotion to the rank of ensign. They are Gun. W. H. F. Schuler, Norfolk Navy Yard; War. Mach. Rufus G. Van Ness, assistant inspector of engineering at Shelby, O.; War. Mach. C. S. Joyce, attached to the reserve torpedo flotilla at Norfolk; War. Mach. J. J. Duffy, attached to the Yankee, and Gun. M. M. Frucht, on board the Cleveland.

From the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., April 26, a correspondent writes: "Those of your gentle readers, intellectually observant and mindful of the best interests of the Service, will be overwhelmed with pleasure to learn that the officers of the navy yard baseball team meandered over to the Franklin's grounds, and there, without rhyme or reason, defeated the officers' team from that receiving-ship, the final score 11 to 3. That famous Saturday, April 21, society flocked to the side lines. Rounds of applause greeted the teams, especially the one from the yard, the members of which wore the most curious costumes obtainable, with the intention of concealing all means of identification. Their success was obvious to all. There were visions of white, boiled shirts, blue shirts, pink shirts, and even those of more plebeian origin. The genial third baseman was attired in a pair of sky blue trousers, skin tight, and covered with splotches of paint, which set off his contour to unusual advantage. The marine officer who shooed flies out of right field was arrayed in a beautifully made tailor suit, a contrast which reflected no credit on the navy yard aggregation, in their heterogeneous attire. The color scheme was hardly consistent with formulated classic ideas of harmony. Their smiling-visaged center fielder was bedecked in a bona fide baseball suit, which demonstrated to the satisfaction of all the reasons for his oft expressed inability to stop grounders. His forte was high balls. Several deep-chested individuals furnished the band accompaniment, the continual geying of the players being a predominant feature of the afternoon. Doubtless it was a material aid to the players, and as they evinced a liking for the good natured gibes, it must have had some beneficial effect. Next in interest came the reception tendered the victorious team by the officers of the Franklin in their own wardrobe, where was provided an all too obviously necessary means of slaking several aggravated cases of thirst. Now does it not seem a curious commentary, and as such most worthy of universal notice, that this collection of assorted social butterflies should be such brilliant officers, professionally and physically? We therefore deem it expedient, in our most respectful manner, to invite the attention of Mr. Lincoln T. Steffens and those of 'muck raking' proclivities to this regeneration of a branch of the public service."

The new battleship Virginia, which the contractors turned over to the Government at Norfolk last week, will probably go into commission on May 7, at least that is the present plan, although it may be changed. The Louisiana will probably be ready to be placed in commission the middle of May. The Connecticut, the sister ship of the Louisiana, which is being built by the Government

at the New York Navy Yard, is not as near finished as the Louisiana and will probably not be placed in commission for a month or two.

The following letter was sent by the Secretary of the Navy on May 1 to Earnest Fleming, gunner's mate, second class, attached to the gunboat Pampanga, the officers and crew of which participated in the engagement at Mt. Dajo, Island of Jolo, March 6-8: "Sir: The Department takes great pleasure in commending you for the coolness and bravery exhibited while under fire March 7 and 8, 1906, during the attack on Mt. Dajo, Jolo, P.I. The official reports of the attack indicate that the success of the expedition against the Moros was hastened by the execution done by the Colt guns; and, in your particular case, Ensign H. D. Cooke, U.S.N., commanding the U. S. S. Pampanga, reports as follows: 'Earnest Fleming, gunner's mate, second class, did most of the firing with the Colt gun, and at several times when the gun jammed at critical moments, he exhibited great coolness and bravery in getting the gun in working order while under fire.' The Department has directed that this letter be entered in full on your enlistment record."

The U. S. cruiser Charleston had a second speed trial, May 2, with her propellers of Government design, on the Owl's Head course, and the members of the naval trial board expressed themselves as satisfied with the results attained. In the eighteen runs over the course the Charleston reached a maximum speed in one spurt of 21.84 knots an hour, compared with a maximum of 21.50 made at the first test of the new propellers. It is expected that tidal corrections will show an increase in the speed.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York City.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. Arrived May 3 at Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. Arrived May 3 at Tompkinsville, N.Y.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. Arrived May 3 at Tompkinsville, N.Y.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. Arrived May 3 at Tompkinsville, N.Y.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.
Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York City.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. Sailed May 3 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John A. Rodgers. Sailed May 3 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. Sailed May 3 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. Sailed May 3 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

The vessels of this flotilla are assigned to the 1st Squadron, U. S. Atlantic Fleet.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Charles W. Forman. Arrived April 29 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. Arrived April 29 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. Arrived April 29 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. Arrived April 28 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign John V. Babcock. Arrived April 28 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. Arrived April 28 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.
Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York City.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Arrived April 26 in the North River, New York City.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. Arrived April 26 in the North River, New York City.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived April 26 in the North River, New York City.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Arrived April 26 in the North River, New York City.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

Fifth Division.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. Flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At Annapolis, Md.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. Arrived April 30 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Arrived April 28 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William F. Halsey. Arrived April 28 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York City.
NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At Fajardo, Porto Rico.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Braunersreuther. Arrived May 2 at San Juan, Porto Rico.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. Arrived April 30 at Sanchez, Porto Rico.
NASHVILLE, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. Arrived April 30 at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.
PORTER, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. At Port Royal, S.C. Address there.
BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At Port Royal, S.C. Address there.
DUPONT, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. At Port Royal, S.C. Address there.
NICHOLSON, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. At Port Royal, S.C. Address there.
O'BRIEN, T.B. Lieut. Edward Woods. At the navy yard, Norfolk, to go in reserve. Address there.
RODGERS, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At Port Royal, S.C.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABAREDA (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener. Arrived April 30 at Key West, Fla.
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John J. Knapp. Arrived May 4 at New York.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. Arrived April 28 at Tortugas, Fla.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Whorley, master. Sailed April 30 from Tortugas, Fla., for Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo.
MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirliff, master. At Tortugas, Fla.
UNCAS (tender). Chief Bttn. Edward J. Norcott. Arrived May 3 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. Arrived May 2 at New York. Address there.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief.
Address of squadron is in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich). Comdr. Charles J. Badger. At San Francisco, Cal.
BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At San Francisco.
MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At San Francisco.
PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. Arrived May 1 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At San Francisco.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. Arrived May 3 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander of Philippine Squadron.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Train). Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At Yokohama, Japan.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin. At Hong Kong, China.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. At Yokohama, Japan.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Ensign Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Yokohama, Japan.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Kiang, China.
QUIROS, Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Kiukiang, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Frank L. Pinney. At Shanghai, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At Canton, China.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.
Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.
BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At Hong Kong, China.
BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Hong Kong, China.
CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Sydney, New South Wales.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At Shanghai, China.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex Sharp. Arrived April 29 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. Arrived April 29 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Shanghai, China.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander.
RAINBOW, Comdr. James C. Gilmore. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ARAYAT, Ensign Aubrey K. Shoup. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Henry D. Cooke, Jr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Shanghai, China.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whittin, master. Arrived April 27 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Arrived April 27 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. Sailed April 29 from Ponta Delgada, Azores, for the navy yard, League Island, Pa., where the vessel will be placed in reserve.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. At Suez, Egypt, with the floating drydock Dewey.
CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. At Suez, Egypt, with the floating drydock Dewey.
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. Arrived April 28 at Rockland, Me. Address there.
CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Bttn. Albert F. Benson. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. Sailed May 2 from Pensacola, Fla., for New London, Conn. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. Arrived April 30 at New York.
EAGLE, C.G. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Engaged in surveying work on the coast of Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York City.
EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
GLACIER. Comdr. Harry H. Hosley. At Suez, with the floating drydock Dewey. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York City.
HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
HIST, G. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. James F. Carter. At the naval station, Hawaii.
LAWTON (transport). Comdr. John F. Parker. Sailed April 23 from Honolulu for Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
LEBANON (collier and wreck destroyer). George McDonald, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
MASSASOIT (tug). Bttn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.
MAYFLOWER. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Lieut. Comdr. Levi C. Bertolette ordered to command.

NINA. Chief Btsn. Timothy Sullivan. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. F. Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
PEORIA. Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
POTOMAC (tug). Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At Suez, Egypt, with the floating drydock Dewey. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Perry Garst. Sailed May 2 from the navy yard, Boston, Mass., for Yorktown, Va. Address care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Franck T. Evans. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.
TERROR, M., 4 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.
TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. George A. Bicknell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Texas will be placed in reserve at Norfolk.
TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.
WASP, C.G., 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Alfred H. Hewson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FARRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FOX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HOLLAND (submarine). Act. Gun. Emil Swanson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MANLY. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MCKEE. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
PIKE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
PORPOISE (submarine). Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
PREBLE. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
SHARK (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
STRINGHAM. Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
TALBOT. Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship). Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.
CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HANCOCK (transport, receivingship). Capt. William H. Emory. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. Capt. James Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. George H. Peters. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
MONONGAHELA (storeship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PENNSACOLA, R.S. Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receivingship). Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.
RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SUPPLY (station ship). Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. The St. Mary's is now on her summer cruise. She will visit New London, Cadiz, Gibraltar and Madeira. Send mail in care of the Board of Education, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, New York city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Torpedobats Ericsson, Foote, DeLong, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Stockton, Cushing, Guin, Wilkes, Somers, Tingey, Bailey, Thornton, Shubrick, Destroyer Whipple and the submarines Moccasin and Adder.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. L.E.M. Garrett. Address care of U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK. Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care of U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At Camden, N.J.

TUGS.

Acomac, Pensacola, Fla.; Active, San Francisco, Cal.; Alice, Norfolk, Va.; Apache, New York; Chickasaw, New York; Fortuna, Mare Island, Cal.; Hercules, Norfolk, Va.; Iwana, Boston, Mass.; Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.; Morde, League Island, Pa.; Narkeeta, New York; Nezincot, Portsmouth, N.H.; Pawnee, Newport, R.I.; Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.; Penacook, Guantanamo, Cuba (send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city); Pontucket, New York; Pontiac, New York; Powhatan, New York; Rapido, Cavite, P.I.; Rocket, Norfolk, Va.; Samoset, League Island, Pa.; Sebago, Port Royal, S.C.; Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.; Sotoyomo, Mare Island, Cal.; Traffic, New York; Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.; Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.; Waban, Pensacola, Fla.; Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedobat.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate, May 1, 1906.
Promotions in the Navy.
Lieut. Comdr. William L. Rodgers to be a commander from Jan. 7, 1906, vice Heilner, promoted.
Paul J. Bean, of Texas, to be an assistant civil engineer from April 27, 1906, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. Thomas J. Senn to be a lieutenant commander from Jan. 7, 1906, vice Rodgers, promoted.
Nominations received by the Senate May 2, 1906.
Promotions in the Navy.
P.A. Surg. Holton C. Curl to be a surgeon from Dec. 16, 1905, vice Steele, promoted.
The following named ensigns to be assistant naval constructors April 30, 1906, to fill vacancies: Edwin G. Kintner, Alexander H. Van Kenren, Paul H. Fretz, Roy W. Ryden, Fred G. Coburn, Waldo P. Druley.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 27, 1906.
Promotion in the Navy.
Asst. Naval Constr. Richard H. Robinson to be a naval constructor from April 21, 1906.
Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 26, 1906.
Appointment in the Navy.
James P. Haynes, of Kentucky, to be an assistant surgeon from April 16, 1906.
Promotions in the Navy.
Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland to be a captain from April 13, 1906.
Btsn. Dennis J. O'Connell to be a chief boatswain from Jan. 30, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.

AWARD OF MEDAL OF HONOR.

G.O. 19, MAY 1, 1906, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
The Department takes great pleasure in awarding a medal of honor and a gratuity of \$100 to Joseph Fitz, ordinary seaman, U.S.N., for the bravery and extraordinary heroism displayed by him on March 8, 1906, during the action on Mount Dajo, Jolo, P.I., as recommended by his commanding officer and approved by the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet. The following extract from the report of Capt. Louis H. Bash, U.S.A., serves to show the conspicuous bravery of Fitz, who is a lad serving in his apprenticeship, and of whom the Department is justly proud:
"I have the honor to invite your attention to the conduct of Ordinary Seaman J. Fitz, attached to the gunboat Pampanga, who was serving on the expedition of U.S. troops during the action on Mount Dajo, Jolo, P.I., on March 8, 1906. Upon the occasion in question, the troops of Captain Lawton's column, with which Seaman Fitz was serving, were advancing to assault the last remaining cotta, situated on the north side of the hill. The advance guard of the troops had reached a point very near the parapet of this cotta, but were unable to command the interior; Seaman Fitz conceived the idea of climbing a large tree about forty feet from the cotta; and firing into it with his pistol. He remained in the tree about ten minutes, and while there was the sole target for the Moros inside the cotta. Although subject to this severe fire from all sort of fire arms the other missile weapons, the man coolly remained in the tree, holding on the best he might, firing his pistol rapidly and undoubtedly doing great execution. He finally came down, and participated in the assault that carried the trench. I was an eye witness to the above events, and submit this account for any action the Department may desire to take."
Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., forwarded the above report to the commander-in-chief, Asiatic Fleet, with the following endorsement: " * * * This man's conduct was conspicuously gallant, and of a character to clearly entitle him to a medal of honor, which is recommended. The circumstances as given within are correct."
Midshipman J. W. Hayward, U.S.N., who assumed command of the naval detachment when Ensign Cooke was wounded, reports as follows: Fitz conceived the idea of climbing a tree about forty feet from the cotta. He volunteered for this service, and although under fire from the Moros in the fort, he acted with great coolness. Hanging on with one hand he used the other to fire into the trenches. When the revolver was empty he dropped it to the ground and caught another loaded one that was thrown to him. His fire undoubtedly did great execution and was probably the cause of the position being captured without loss of life to our forces."

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Acting Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 27.—Midshipman W. P. Hayes, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Alabama, thence to Maine.
Midshipman F. H. Roberts, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Illinois, thence to Missouri.
Midshipman A. A. Garcelon, jr., detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, etc.; to Iowa, thence to Kearsarge.
Surg. C. H. T. Lowndes, detached Texas; to Virginia.
Surg. S. G. Evans, detached Navy Recruiting Station, Denver, Colo., etc.; to Louisiana.
Surg. L. Morris, detached Iowa; to home and wait orders.
Surg. M. K. Johnson, detached Maine; to Iowa.
P.A. Surg. R. B. Williams, detached West Virginia, to Maine.
Asst. Surg. J. R. Dykes, to the navy yard, New York, N.Y.
Surg. F. W. S. Dean, to the Navy Recruiting Station, Denver, Colo.
Asst. Surg. P. R. Stalnaker, to West Virginia.
Gun. D. M. Carruthers, to the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., May 16, 1906, for special duty for a period of two months; thence to the navy yard, Washington, D.C., for a like period.
Chief Carp. W. H. Squire, detached works of Neale and Levy Shipbuilding Company, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to St. Louis.
Carp. H. L. Demarest, detached works of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., etc.; to Washington.
Paymr. Clerk R. A. Ashton, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from April 27, 1906, for duty on New Jersey.
Note.—Act. Btsn. D. C. Hansen killed at San Francisco, Cal., April 18, 1906, by earthquake.

APRIL 28.—Lieut. C. H. Fisher, detached Celtic; to Louisiana when commissioned.
Lieut. J. K. Taussig, detached Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba, additional duty Amphitrite, etc.; to Celtic as executive and navigating officer.
Lieut. L. C. Palmer, detached Missouri; to the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for special duty.
Midshipman E. R. Shipp, detached Iowa; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., duty connection crew Louisiana, and to Louisiana when commissioned.
Midshipman G. A. Beall, jr., detached Alabama; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., duty connection crew Louisiana, and to Louisiana when commissioned.
Capt. H. L. Olmstead, detached works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va., etc.; to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.
APRIL 30.—Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Dieffenbach detached duty as inspector of ordnance in charge of the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., etc., May 10, 1906; to duty as inspector of ordnance and engineering material, works of Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Lieut. Comdr. J. Strauss, detached special duty Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty as inspector of ordnance in charge of the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., May 10, 1906.
P.A. Paymr. J. S. Beecher, detached duty as commissary officer on board Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc., April 30, 1906; to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
Asst. Paymr. N. W. Grant, detached duty in attendance on the course of instruction, Navy Pay Officers' School, navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty as commissary officer on board Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., April 30, 1906.

Chap. J. F. Fleming, detached Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Rhode Island.
Chief Gun. W. G. Moore, detached duty Naval Magazine, St. Juliens Creek, Va., etc., May 15, 1906; to duty connection fitting out Connecticut, and duty on board that vessel as ordnance gunner when commissioned.
Gun. W. C. Bean, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty in connection with fitting out Connecticut, and duty on board that vessel as electrical gunner when commissioned.
War. Mach. F. R. Filter, detached duty West Virginia and resignation as warrant machinist in the Navy accepted, to take effect May 1, 1906.

MAY 1.—Comdr. E. F. Qualtrough detached command Cleveland; to home and wait orders.
Comdr. J. T. Newton detached duty as inspector of equipment at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va., etc., May 10, 1906; to command Cleveland.
Lieut. G. Chase detached Indiana; to the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, sailing from New York, N.Y., on or about May 4, 1906.
Lieut. H. C. Kuenzli to the works of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., for duty as assistant to the inspector of equipment and ordnance.
Lieut. D. F. Boyd detached Texas; to Rhode Island.
Asst. Surg. J. B. Mears to Minneapolis.
Asst. Surg. I. S. K. Reeves detached Minneapolis; to home and wait orders.
Asst. Surg. E. C. White to Virginia.
Asst. Paymr. R. B. Lupton detached naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, etc.; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.
Asst. Paymr. L. G. Haughey detached duty under instruction at the Navy Pay Officers' School, navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, sailing from New York, N.Y., on or about May 18, 1906.
War. Mach. J. E. Jones detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to West Virginia.
War. Mach. H. B. Heath detached West Virginia; to the naval hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.
Paymr. Clk. A. Hesford appointed a paymaster's clerk for duty on board Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.
Paymr. Clk. M. P. Coombs appointment as paymaster's clerk for duty at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, revoked.
Paymr. Clk. F. Delaney resignation as a paymaster's clerk, duty Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., accepted to take effect May 15, 1906.
Paymr. Clk. J. Reay appointment as a paymaster's clerk, duty Nevada, accepted to take effect May 10, 1906.

MAY 2.—Capt. C. E. Vreeland commissioned a captain in the Navy from April 13, 1906.
Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Field detached works of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., etc.; to duty connection fitting out Tennessee, and duty as executive officer of that vessel when commissioned.
Lieut. Comdr. J. H. L. Holcombe to the Asiatic Fleet, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., May 25, 1906.
Asst. Surg. J. P. Haynes appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy from April 16, 1906.
Act. Asst. Surg. W. G. Steadman, jr., appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from April 27, 1906.
Civil Engr. D. C. Webb detached navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to the naval station, Key West, Fla.
Chief Btsn. D. J. O'Connell commissioned a chief boatswain in the Navy from Jan. 30, 1906.
Gun. H. Rieck warranted a gunner in the Navy from Feb. 4, 1905.
Carp. T. S. Twigg warranted a carpenter in the Navy from Dec. 28, 1903.
War. Mach. O. Johnson to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., May 17, 1906.

MAY 3.—Capt. W. W. Kimball detached duty as a member of the Naval Examining and Naval Retiring Boards, Washington, May 7; to duty in connection with fitting out of New Jersey, and to command that vessel when commissioned.
Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Salisbury to Hancock, navy yard, New York, as executive officer.
Lieut. E. D. White detached Naval Academy; to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.
Lieut. R. McLean detached Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department; to the Virginia.
Paymr. U. G. Ammen placed on the retired list from May 3, in accordance with provisions of Sec. 1453, R.S.
Naval Constr. R. H. Robinson commissioned a naval constructor April 31.
War. Mach. A. P. McCarthy when discharged treatment naval hospital, Philadelphia; to duty in connection with Tennessee and on board that vessel when commissioned.
Paymr. Clk. J. L. Carter appointment duty on Maryland revoked. He is appointed a paymaster's clerk for duty in connection with settlement of accounts of the Columbia.
Paymr. Clk. G. B. Kimberly resignation as paymaster's clerk of Alabama accepted.
Paymr. Clk. J. Reay appointed paymaster's clerk from May 3, for duty on the Alabama.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 26.—Second Lieut. Frederick A. Gardener from marine barracks, League Island, Pa., to marine barracks, Washington, D.C., for duty in connection with the marine guard of the U.S.S. Virginia.
Second Lieut. Andrew B. Drum order of April 19, directing him to report at marine barracks, Washington, D.C., for duty in connection with the marine guard of the U.S.S. Virginia, revoked. Ordered to duty at the marine barracks, Washington, D.C.
APRIL 27.—Second Lieut. William C. Powers, jr., ordered to U.S. Marine Barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., for instruction.
Capt. Louis M. Gulick ordered to marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., for duty in connection with the company of marines which will participate in the celebration of the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence at Charlotte, N.C., May 21-23, 1906.
APRIL 30.—First Lieut. Franklin S. Wiltse granted extension of sick leave for two months.
Second Lieut. Maurice V. Campbell upon expiration of present sick leave, ordered to marine barracks, Washington, D.C.
MAY 1.—First Lieut. Giles Bishop, jr., detached from headquarters, and ordered to marine barracks, Culebra, P.R.
Capt. Richard S. Hooker relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to brigadier general commandant from present instant. Ordered to report to brigadier general commandant for special duty in his office.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

APRIL 27.—Third Lieut. W. C. Ward detached from the Mohawk and ordered to the Rush, to report not later than May 8.
APRIL 28.—Second Lieut. H. D. Hinckley detached from the McCulloch, and ordered to the Thetis.
Second Asst. Engr. C. C. McMillan detached from the Bear, and ordered to the McCulloch, for temporary duty.
Second Asst. Engr. J. W. Glover detached from the Bear, and ordered to the Thetis, for temporary duty.
First Asst. Engr. L. C. Farwell detached from the McCulloch upon relief, and ordered to the Thetis for temporary duty.
Second Lieut. F. R. Shoemaker detached from the Bear, and ordered to the Thetis, for temporary duty.
APRIL 30.—Second Lieut. B. L. Brockway granted forty days' leave of absence to commence May 3.
Second Asst. Engr. C. J. Curtis granted eighteen days' leave of absence to commence June 19, with permission to apply for an extension of eighteen days.
MAY 1.—Chief Engr. J. Q. Walton, Chief Engr. Hermann Kotzschmar, jr., and 1st Asst. Engr. C. S. Root appointed a board to examine papers of candidates for appointment as second assistant engineer.
First Asst. Engr. M. N. Usina leave revoked.
There is no change in the stations of the Revenue Cutter vessels since the list appeared last week, page 983.

MILITARY ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

The tenth annual military tournament of the Military Athletic League of the United States, which closed at Madison Square Garden, New York city, on the night of April 28, will unfortunately show a loss financially, as it did the preceding year. In 1905 the loss was \$2,500, and in the tournament just closed the loss will aggregate some \$4,000.

While the expenses this year were less, so were the receipts, and the San Francisco calamity, it is thought, hurt the attendance, which was slim, with the exception of the last two nights. The presence of the Canadian regiment at that time undoubtedly helped to draw a crowd, and had the Highlanders from Canada been present they would have added greatly to the attractiveness of the program. Regrets at their absence were heard on every side. Some new attractions are needed to increase the interest of the tournament. Complaint was heard because the military program, which is the unique feature of the entertainment, was delayed. As the athletic events can be seen at any time, it would be better to give preference to the military part of the show. The music furnished during the tournament was very poor, and at the review each evening it tended to confuse the marchers rather than help them keep step. The league has a multiplicity of committees, on which the names of some forty-one officers appear, but evidently more for ornament than use. The officers who really did the work were Col. W. F. Morris, Lieut. Col. S. E. Japha, Major W. A. Turpin, Capt. David Wilson, and Capt. John J. Dixon, and they worked as hard as it was possible for the success of the tournament.

Continuing our remarks from last week, it is worthy of note that after the first night the exhibition of Troop G, 15th Cavalry, was made further interesting by the addition of the music ride. The complete list of officers on duty with the troop were: Lieuts. S. Van Leer, C. R. Norton and V. S. Foster, and the splendid exhibitions the troopers gave in fancy and bare back riding will long be remembered.

The work of the 3d Battery, N.G.N.Y., would have done credit to Regular soldiers. Both Lieutenants Matlock and Hornby took turns in commanding the battery, and it is complimentary to the organization that it has such capable junior officers. The batterymen presented Troop G, 15th U.S. Cav., with a handsome billy goat as a mascot.

The officers assisting Capt. John T. Myers, U.S.M.C., in its fine drills during the week were Lieuts. Ralph L. Shepard and Douglas C. McDougal. One of the best exhibitions during the week was that of the marines in street riot drill. They formed street column and square, moved by the flank, and volleyed in the most effective manner.

The review on Thursday night, April 26, was taken by Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., with Col. Charles A. Denike, 10th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in command of the miniature brigade. The General was accompanied by Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Col. J. W. Pullman, Lieut. Col. G. P. Scriven, Col. V. Havard, Col. H. B. Osgood, Lieut. Col. H. C. Carbaugh, Captain Johnston, and Capt. A. J. Bowley, U.S.A. In the box with General Grant were Mrs. Grant and Mrs. William H. Taft and daughter, Captain Hemphill, Captain Kearney, Pay Director Speel, and Lieutenants Cronan and Long, U.S.N., and Col. James Mahoney, U.S.M.C.

Adj. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, of New York, was the reviewing officer on April 27, and he was accompanied by the following members of the Governor's staff: Col. H. K. Bird, C. H. Sherrill, Comdr. W. B. Franklin, Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells, Majors A. R. Whitney, J. S. Stewart, H. J. Cookinham and J. P. Benkard, Capt. W. F. Barnes, O. Erlausden, L. Wendel and Capt. J. R. Foley. The review was in command of Col. N. B. Thurston, of the 22d N.Y., and was a very pretty ceremony.

Next followed an event unique in the history of the military of this State, as the Queens Own Rifles of Toronto, Can., 892 strong, marched into the arena amid great applause. There have been detachments of Canadian troops here before, but never an entire regiment. The command was led by Col. Sir Henry Pellett, mounted on a magnificent white horse that stepped out in fine shape to the music. The regiment had a band of 100 pieces which included a bugle band. There was also a machine gun detachment, pioneers, signal corps and ambulance corps. The uniform was rifle green, with red piping. The band played the "Star Spangled Banner," a courtesy which was fully appreciated by the large audience. Colonel Pellett handled his large command in the small arena with rare skill, and there was not a balk of any kind, which is all the more praiseworthy considering the long journey. The men when massed at the west side of the garden were packed as close as sardines. For fifteen minutes the regiment was put through a drill, which demonstrated it to be an exceptionally well instructed command, but it could not of course be seen at its best in such a confined space. In the passage the men carried their rifles in a horizontal position on the left side just above the knee.

The regiment was not the guest of the League, as many supposed, but visited New York at its own expense, and asked permission to appear at the Garden while here, which was readily granted. It was quartered at the armory of the 12th Regiment, where it was treated with every courtesy. It is regretted, however, that more attention could not have been paid the visitors, even though they were here unofficially. No word was received by any of the League's officers as to what time the regiment was to arrive or where, but Major Turpin, 13th N.Y., and Lieut. V. S. Foster, U.S.A., and some officers of the 12th N.Y. found out themselves where the regiment was to detain, and met it. From the armory to the Garden the regiment was escorted by a company of the 12th. At the Garden, however, no adequate provision for the introduction of Sir Henry and his officers to General Henry was made. Col. W. F. Morris, president of the League, invited Sir Henry to dinner, but he could not accept, as other engagements had been made. What was everyone's business appears to have been nobody's business, so far as entertaining the visitors officially was concerned. It was, of course, unintentional, but a very regrettable lapse of hospitality nevertheless.

At the competitive drill at the matinee on Saturday, April 28, for cadet battalions, the battalion of the New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, won the stand of United States colors in the first section, while the cadets of St. Francis Xavier, New York city, won the colors in the second section. Lieut. Col. E. E. Hardin, 26th U.S. Inf.; Capt. Stanley H. Ford, 5th U.S. Inf.; and Capt. J. T. Myers, U.S.M.C., acted as judges of the competitive drill. The reviewing officer at the matinee was Brevet Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, colonel of the 47th N.Y.

In the athletic events the 22d Regiment Engineers, N.Y., won the regimental championship, with 99 points;

the 71st Regiment, with 27 points, was second, and the 13th Regiment, with 19 points, was third.

On Saturday night Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., from West Point, was the reviewing officer, and Lieut. Col. John H. Foote, 14th N.Y., had command of the troops. On this evening a number of men of the Queens Own Rifles were excused from drill and the regiment in consequence was able to maneuver to much better advantage, and was most heartily cheered for its fine performance.

Although the League has lost money, it has still a reserve balance in its treasury with which to continue the annual exhibitions. One of the big items of expense is the transportation of Regular troops, and if this could be met by a special appropriation from the Government, it would help out greatly. The rent of the Garden alone, without any help, or getting the arena in order, is \$1,000 per night, and other expenses make the total outlay very heavy.

It is interesting to note that during the past seven years the Military Athletic League has applied over \$35,000 of its profits from tournaments for the benefit of the Army, Navy, National Guard and Naval Militia—in 1898, \$6,000; in 1899, \$5,000; in 1900, \$5,275; in 1901, \$5,000; in 1902, \$6,000; in 1903, \$4,000; in 1904, \$4,500. With this money Army posts have been supplied with athletic apparatus, baseball outfits, boxing gloves, punching bags, etc. Cash contributions have been made to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and Marine Barracks, to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. In addition to these several appropriations for the regular Service, substantial contributions have been made to every organization holding membership in the League, to be expended in the development of athletics.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., April 30, 1906.

Mrs. Charles H. Barth, of Los Angeles, Cal., who is the guest of Mrs. D. R. Anthony, was among those who attended the "Piff, Paff, Puff" performance at a box party given by Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Anthony, Jr., at the Crawford Grand, Saturday evening. Major and Mrs. G. S. Young, of the new military prison, gave a riding party and picnic Sunday evening for the following visiting young women: Misses Herron, of Crawfordsville, Ind.; Miss Louise Parry, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Miss Thompson, of San Francisco, and Miss Hall. Fifteen guests were in the party. Captain Sheldon gave a hop supper Friday evening, chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. Rubottom. Among the out-of-town guests present were Miss Calla Cuttler, of Topeka, and Miss Marie Sheedy, of Denver. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas W. Darrah and two children will arrive Tuesday from Fort Sheridan to visit Captain Darrah's sister, Mrs. E. W. Craner. Capt. and Mrs. Frank Lawton will leave May 1 for Chicago. Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, wife of Captain Rivers, and her mother, Mrs. Mary Fenlon, were among the Leavenworth friends reported safe at San Francisco. A letter from Mrs. Field has been received by her daughter, Mrs. Wieser, stating that they were safe. Also news from Mr. Linnell, brother of Mrs. Rubottom, who states that he and his family were uninjured. Miss Louise Parry, who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Young, left Monday for her home in St. Joseph, Mo. Capt. Stuart Heintzelman entertained about twenty-five guests at supper at Hurle's Garden, Saturday evening.

Capt. William A. Mitchell, in command of Co. A, and Lieut. G. E. Kumpke, who will leave at once for San Francisco with about sixty men, will take with them 200 miles of telephone and telegraph wire, to be used in the police district. Other apparatus will be taken along, including the usual signal apparatus.

Dr. B. R. Phillips has received word from his niece, Mrs. Dowd, formerly Miss Julia Phillips, that she and Lieut. W. S. Dowd had arrived at Iloilo, P.I. Chaplain Axton delivered an illustrated lecture on "Army Life in the Philippines" at Boling, Kan., April 27.

Col. and Mrs. Gilpatrick and Gen. H. B. Freeman left Monday for Fort Riley to attend the Loyal Legion. A number of social entertainments will be given during their stay.

The 29th Battery baseball team defeated the 9th Cavalry team on the West End parade ground, Sunday afternoon, by a score of 17 to 16.

Mrs. W. H. Gordon has returned from a short visit in St. Louis. Mrs. Chateau, of St. Louis, is visiting Mrs. J. B. Erwin. Major Eben Swift has returned from Fort Riley, where he delivered an address at the banquet of the Loyal Legion. Judge and Mrs. J. C. Douglas gave a card party Wednesday evening, in compliment to Gen. and Mrs. Henry B. Freeman, who will leave next week for their ranch in Wyoming. The house was decorated with spring flowers. Major Erwin, Captain Walsh, Captain Seivert, and Lieutenant Earle and their families went to Fort Riley, Friday, to attend the ball, in honor of the 2d Cavalry Squadron, and to witness the fancy riding exhibition to be held there Saturday.

A daughter was born to Major and Mrs. Henry Kirby, 18th Inf., on Wednesday.

Mrs. Paul W. Beck will give a dinner Sunday evening, in honor of Lieutenant Brugère, of the French army, who will leave at the close of the Infantry and Cavalry School for Canada. Lieutenant Brugère had intended spending the summer here, but his leave is only for twelve months, so he will try to see as much of this continent as possible during his stay. Other guests will be Major Squier and Lieut. and Mrs. Weiser. Mrs. Charles Lowndes, of Annapolis, was the guest of honor at a bridge party given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. M. S. Thomas. Gen. and Mrs. Freeman were the guests of honor at a dinner given Tuesday evening by Dr. and Mrs. Russell Phillips. Captain Sheldon, Lieutenants Carter and Patterson entertained a number of guests Thursday. Among those present were: Lieut. and Mrs. Gunster, Miss Madge Hall, Miss Marie Sheedy, of Denver; Misses Herron, of Crawfordsville, Md., and Lieuts. C. D. Herron, E. G. Peyton, and C. H. Morrow. Bishop Millsap, of Topeka, who officiated at the confirmation of a large class at St. Paul's Church, Sunday, in the city, was the guest of Major and Mrs. Eben Swift.

The little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Vestal fell on the stone curbing Thursday evening and received a very painful cut across the forehead. Jane, the little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Willis Uline, who are in the Philippines, fell from a tricycle Wednesday evening and broke her arm. She is with her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, and is reported to be getting along nicely.

The second annual ball, given by the 18th Infantry, in the gymnasium, Wednesday evening, surpassed by far any social function of its kind. It is estimated that 1,200 people were present, and that 500 took part in the grand march, which was led by Col. Charles B. Hall and Miss Hall. Each of the ladies entering the hall received a white carnation. Between dances refreshments were served in the basement. After the grand march Chaplain Axton made a short address.

The 9th Cavalry baseball team was defeated Monday by the 29th Battery team, by a score of 18 to 17, on the West End parade ground.

Capt. F. A. Thompson, treasurer of the Moro Province, P.I., was at the garrison Tuesday. He was formerly in command of a company of the 3d Missouri during the Spanish war. He is on a six months' leave and will return in a short time to the islands. Mrs. Eben Swift entertained four tables of bridge Tuesday afternoon. Major George O. Squier will spend the summer abroad. Mrs. Arrasmith, who has been in Omaha, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Hughes, has returned. Captain Arrasmith, who is in Hot Spings, will return this week. Lieut. E. Peyton was in St. Joseph Friday evening, where he attended a dance given at the Benton Club. Miss Virginia Keith, of Kansas City, Mo., and Mr. and Miss Bearman, of Springfield, Mo., were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Baldwin for supper Friday evening.

Captain Butner, Captain King and Lieutenant Morrow gave

a dinner at Hurle's Garden, Saturday evening. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Traub, Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Booker, of the City of Mexico; Mrs. T. D. Baldwin, Miss Hall, Miss Fair, Miss Mignon Holmes, of Kansas City; Mrs. Judge, of Salt Lake; Miss Bessie Martin, Captain Parker, Lieutenants McCabe, Fitch, Ferguson, and Captain Heintzelman.

Miss Grace Freyer, daughter of Col. B. E. Freyer, of Kansas City, is the guest of her brother, Dr. Freyer, of the National Home. Dr. Freyer's marriage to Miss Carina Cooke will take place on May 2. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nichols, of Kansas City, Mo., were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. James E. Normoyle for the hop Friday evening. Miss Mollie McCormick arrived Tuesday, to be the guest of Mrs. Frank Lawton.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 2, 1906.

There was an interesting game of baseball on the parade ground Saturday afternoon, between the sailors of the U.S.S. Indiana and the soldiers of the post. The post won, with a score of 8 to 3. On Tuesday evening of last week Capt. and Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy entertained at dinner at their quarters, in honor of Major and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey and Capt. and Mrs. Cornelius DeW. Wilcox. Mr. Frederick Strong, son of Major Strong, is spending some time in Washington. Miss Ruger, of Stamford, Conn., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William P. Pence. In honor of Miss Ruger, Mrs. Pence entertained at bridge on Friday afternoon. There were eight tables, and the players were: Mrs. Scarborough, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Stahl, of the Navy; Miss Ruger, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. McMaster, of Fort Trumbull; Mrs. Jenkins, of Fort D. A. Wright; Mrs. Mitchell, of Fort Williams, Me.; Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. Gifford, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Kimberley, Mrs. Carter, Miss Folger, of Portland, Me.; Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Apple, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Hero, Mrs. Chamberlaine, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Booker and Mrs. Shartle. Prizes, Canton china cups and saucers, were awarded to Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. McMaster, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Gifford, Mrs. Stahl, Mrs. Jenkins and Miss Folger. Mrs. Wood, mother of Mrs. Tracy, arrived from Washington on Friday, to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Tracy. Miss Mosby's plans were changed and she remained over a few days, leaving Monday night for New York. On Saturday Mrs. Thomas F. Dwyer entertained at a bridge luncheon, in honor of her sister, Miss Cline, daughter of General Cline. The prizes, dainty cups and saucers, were awarded to Mrs. John Kimberley, and Miss Ruger, of Stamford, Conn.

The U.S.S. Alabama, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, steamed in and anchored in the Roads on Friday. On Sunday afternoon the baseball team of the U.S.S. Iowa played the post team on the parade ground. The game was enjoyed by many spectators, and resulted in a victory for the Iowa, with a score of 5 to 11.

The ball given at the Chamberlin, on Friday evening, by Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel G. Shartle, in honor of Miss Brown and Miss Folger of Portland, Me., was perhaps the most brilliant social event of the season. The large ballroom of the Chamberlin was beautifully decorated in flags, shields, and bunting of red, white and blue, the triple-color scheme was also carried out with regard to the lights. The post band furnished the well selected numbers. Receiving with Mr. and Mrs. Shartle were Miss Brown and Miss Folger. Among those present were: Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts, Major and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey, Major and Mrs. Frederick Strong, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Wilcox, Capt. and Mrs. Hero, Capt. and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Capt. and Mrs. Tracy, Capt. and Mrs. Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. Hilton, Capt. and Mrs. Willis, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Stopford, Capt. and Mrs. McMaster, Capt. and Mrs. Jenkins, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Gulick, Lieut. and Mrs. Barnes, Lieut. and Mrs. Herrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Lanham, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnston, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. Spurr, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarke, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry, Lieut. and Mrs. Apple, Lieut. and Mrs. Tobin, Lieut. and Mrs. Powers, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall, Miss Walke, Miss Ennis, Captains Brooke Payne, Patterson, Malcolm Young, Leo F. Foster, Frances N. Cooke, Lieutenants Lamin, Macon, Stuart, Hardin, Taylor, Jones, Williams, Trotter, Ralston, Lansing, Bunker, Frohwitter, Wilson, Howard, Totten, Burt, Menges, Behr, and Duncan. Lieut. Harry C. Williams entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin before the dance, in honor of Miss Ennis and Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall.

Major William C. Rafferty left the post Saturday night for Fort Preble, Me. Mrs. Howard S. Miller, who has been on a three months' visit to her parents in New England, returned Saturday. Mrs. Dwyer, wife of Captain Dwyer, has issued invitations for a luncheon, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Cline, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Stopford, Capt. and Mrs. McMaster, Capt. and Mrs. Jenkins, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Gulick, Lieut. and Mrs. Barnes, Lieut. and Mrs. Herrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Lanham, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnston, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. Spurr, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarke, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry, Lieut. and Mrs. Apple, Lieut. and Mrs. Tobin, Lieut. and Mrs. Powers, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall, Miss Walke, Miss Ennis, Captains Brooke Payne, Patterson, Malcolm Young, Leo F. Foster, Frances N. Cooke, Lieutenants Lamin, Macon, Stuart, Hardin, Taylor, Jones, Williams, Trotter, Ralston, Lansing, Bunker, Frohwitter, Wilson, Howard, Totten, Burt, Menges, Behr, and Duncan. Lieut. Harry C. Williams entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin before the dance, in honor of Miss Ennis and Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall.

On Wednesday evening Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts entertained a number of friends at supper. All the rooms of the parlor floor were thrown together, and the house never looked more attractive. Spring flowers and candle light reflected glass and silver. Small tables, holding four, were grouped around a center table, the same color flowers and candles being used throughout. The orchestra stationed outside rendered soft music during the entire evening. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. McMaster, of Fort Trumbull, Me.; Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, of Fort Williams, Me.; Capt. and Mrs. Jenkins, of Fort D. A. Wright; Lieut. and Mrs. John W. Gulick, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel C. Shartle, Miss Mosby, of New York; Miss Walke, of Fort Rodman; Miss Brown and Miss Folger, of Portland, Me.; Lieutenants Bunker, Totten, Hardin, Neilson, and Mr. John Potts. Capt. and Mrs. Cornelius DeW. Wilcox, who have been spending a few days in Washington, returned Friday. Mrs. John P. Spurr made a most gracious hostess at a euchre party on Saturday of last week. Mrs. Osborne, of Toronto, gave a dinner of twenty-four in one of the spacious private dining rooms of the Chamberlin on Monday evening. The circular table was beautifully decorated in white lilies, ferns and mysteriously concealed lights. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Capt. and Mrs. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. George Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Jenkins, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. McMurray, of Canada; Mrs. F. S. Clay Brown, Captains Kelton and Payne, and Lieut. Clarence G. Bunker.

Col. Ramsay D. Potts went to Washington on Wednesday for a few days.

Mrs. A. D. Weeks, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Charles T. Alexander, has been paying a visit to her parents, who are spending the winter at the Chamberlin. On Wednesday evening the Norfolk german was danced at the Chamberlin. On Friday evening the Newport News Assembly gave a very delightful hop in the ballroom of the Chamberlin, in honor of the Armstrong-Lee wedding. A number of german figures were led by Mr. Joseph A. Massie, of Newport News. Again the decorations were strictly military, and the Artillery band furnished the music. The assembly was remarkable for the numbers of very beautiful young women present. The post and navy yard were well represented. Mr. Edward Ditson, of Boston, has returned, to be here several weeks longer. Mrs. Shellenberger, wife of Surg. James E. Shellenberger, now stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is here with her brother, Mr. McQuiston.

Col. John E. Greer, Ord. Dept., New York Arsenal, has been here for the past week on official duty. Capt. F. E. C. Ryan, R.N., naval attaché of the British Embassy at Washington, was here for several days last week.

Great interest is evinced over the announcement, by Mrs.

B. A. Doyle, of Asheville, N.C., of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Doyle, to Mr. J. B. A. Bennett, of Asheville. Miss Doyle is the niece of Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts, and spent the greater part of the past winter at Monroe, where she was extremely admired.

THE PRESIDIO.

The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 26, 1906. The destruction of San Francisco has filled everyone's mind this last week, and the garrison of the Presidio feel only too thankful that they escaped without the fearful devastation by fire, which followed the earthquake in the city. Then, too, it was a great blessing to have the water supply left the post, for that has made it possible to provide for the thousands of refugees that have taken shelter here. The earthquake was felt very severely here on the post, and it certainly seemed as if these old buildings would collapse under the shaking. The old historical adobe, the remains of the Mexican occupation, are utterly wrecked and will have to be torn down. Every bit of plaster in them fell and the ends of the double set of quarters fell right out, windows and all, and every little tremor since loosens others of the adobe bricks. The top of the brick bachelor building, the newest erection on the post, has an enormous hole in the front of it, and is badly cracked that it is a question if it will not be condemned. The chimneys fell all over the post, in some instances crashing through the roofs and in many of the houses heavy pieces of furniture were thrown flat to the floor. Of course, half of everyone's possessions, in the way of glass and china, was broken, but losses of that kind seemed very small compared with what others suffered. The old wooden quarters almost slid off their foundations, and the carpenters have been busy the last few days putting on new supports and strengthening them. There were but a few casualties from the shock, and they were among the soldiers who ran from the barracks and were struck by bricks. One poor fellow died from a fractured skull, caused in that way. The earthquake occurred at about quarter-past five in the morning, and by a little after six, all the troops were under orders to go to town and help control the fires which started immediately. Powder and dynamite were sent to blow up buildings and try and control it in that way, but without much avail. The men and officers worked unceasingly and untiringly for almost forty-eight hours, with no rest except what they could snatch on duty, and they have received nothing but unstinted praise for their work. The world knows now that the entire city has gone except the residence district, and the last afternoon of the fire, before it was controlled so that there was no danger of its spreading, cinders were falling thickly at the Presidio and great pieces of charred wood and burnt papers, so that many families had their most cherished possessions packed ready to move out in case the cinders grew hot enough to set any of the roofs on fire.

There were at least seven or eight thousand people in camp on the reservation the day after the earthquake, and fortunately there were tents enough in the quartermaster storehouse to provide a shelter for them all. Many were with officers' families on the post and others in the cantonment, but the post is thinning out now as people find it possible to leave San Francisco or else return to their homes, which were uninjured. Captains Haynes, Burton and Hawthorne have charge of the distribution of supplies at the relief station in Colonel Morris's district, and fortunately there has been sufficient for everyone, as outside cities have been so generous with their help. Everyone has been cooking outdoors until the last day or two, when some of the officers' chimneys have been repaired sufficiently to enable them to use kitchen ranges. The families living on the parade ground are sleeping in tents, as their houses were either demolished or the plaster badly cracked. The first nervousness and excitement have disappeared, and everyone is settling down to more or less the regular routine.

The hospitals on the post are filled to overflowing, as the patients from all the hospitals in this vicinity were carried here, but with the aid of outside doctors and nurses they have all been able to receive all the attention necessary. Lieut. Charles C. Puls, Art. Corps, is a patient in the General Hospital, having fractured his skull through a premature explosion on the day of the earthquake. An operation was performed and he is progressing nicely.

Many a baby has come into the world on the reservation during these troublous days, and among them a little son was born to Capt. and Mrs. William W. Harts, on Saturday morning. They left their home on Union street, owing to the lack of a water supply, and are at present in Capt. Daniel W. Ketcham's quarters. Major Knauthoff and Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, of the Commissary Department, are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Ferguson at the Presidio. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston have quarters in the cantonment at present, as their apartment in town was burned. Major and Mrs. Carroll A. Devoil are also in the cantonment, as are Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Wren and Capt. and Mrs. Simmonds. Col. John A. Lundeen is also on the post, and Col. and Mrs. Dyer have moved into the quarters assigned to them before the earthquake and are still uncertain as to the fate of their household possessions, which were shipped from Vancouver Barracks.

Two of the officers on the post have been married during this last week; Lieut. Carr W. Waller, Art. Corps, whose fiancée came from Missouri to be married here, and whose marriage was solemnized at the quarters of Lieut. and Miss Doe at the Presidio on Friday night; and Capt. Albert E. Truby, assistant surgeon, whose marriage to Miss Elizabeth Downing of San Francisco took place in San Leandro yesterday afternoon, in the presence of the immediate relatives and a few friends.

Most of the troops on this coast have been sent to San Francisco to relieve the troops that were on duty during the first hard days. The 14th Infantry and two mountain batteries from Vancouver Barracks are here, one squadron of the 14th Cavalry and 20th Infantry from Monterey, the 22d Infantry from Fort McDowell, three companies of Coast Artillery from Fort Baker, and the Marines from Mare Island.

Capt. Le Vert Coleman, Art. Corps, and Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, A.C., have charge of the dynamiting party which is blowing up the menacing walls still standing in the city.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 28, 1906. Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, commanding the Division of the Southwest, reached the post late Wednesday night on an inspection tour. Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, 21st Inf., of the general's staff, accompanied him. General Baldwin was met at the station by Major J. M. T. Partello and his staff, but owing to a delayed train it was midnight before they reached the post. Thursday evening an informal reception was held at the quarters of Major and Mrs. Partello, complimentary to General Baldwin. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Albright, Capt. and Mrs. Hunt, Lieut. and Mrs. Sykes, Lieut. and Mrs. Combs, Mrs. Porter, Dr. Hartsock, Lieut. and Mrs. Wallen, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Dillon, Miss Porter, Misses Grace and Evelyn Logan, Lieutenants Schudt, Corby, Greene, Marmon, Short and Mr. McCann.

General Baldwin formerly belonged to the 5th Infantry, and while at this post three of the "old 5th's" officers were reunited for the first time in many years; these were General Baldwin, Major Partello and Major T. H. Logan, retired. General Baldwin will remain over Sunday at the urgent request of Senator Francisco Mallen, to meet Ramon Corral, the vice-president of Mexico, who reached El Paso to-day. A reception will be held at the Sheldon Hotel on Sunday afternoon, at which General Baldwin and Vice-President Corral will be the guests of honor. While at the garrison, Gen. Frank D. Baldwin was the guest of honor at the home of Senator Francisco Mallen, Mexican Consul.

Major Harris L. Roberts, 26th Inf., arrived in El Paso this week from Fort Brown, Texas, to inspect the two militia companies of El Paso, and was the guest of Major J. Lapowski, of the State militia. The bachelor officers entertained informally one evening last week for Miss Clara Hague, of El Paso, who was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. James H. Como for a few days. Capt. David B. Case, Sub. Dept., left El Paso this week

for his new station at Fort Leavenworth. Miss Case, who was quite ill, has almost entirely recovered her health.

Mrs. William J. Glasgow, wife of Captain Glasgow, 13th Cav., is expected to reach El Paso to-morrow to make a prolonged visit to her parents, Judge and Mrs. Joseph Magoffin. Mrs. Stevenson, sister of Major E. G. Fehet, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. E. E. Neff, of El Paso, left last week for her home in the North. Dr. Frederick T. Koyle left this week for his new station at Fort McDowell, Cal. Mrs. Koyle and family will join him later. Capt. Albert E. Saxton, 8th Cav., military attaché at Mexico City, passed through El Paso last week on his way to San Francisco, where he was going to look after property he had had in the ill-fated city. Major Harris L. Roberts, 26th Inf., was the guest at luncheon of the bachelor officers at the post one day this week.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 28, 1906.

The special class of officers held their graduating exercises in the riding hall to-day. The hall was packed throughout the day, there being several visiting officers present, including Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Lakes. Considerable significance is attached to the event, as it is the first of its kind in the history of the school. General Carter, who is the guest of Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav., instructor in equitation, arrived yesterday and was received by the commandant of the school, Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., and his staff, while Troop D, 9th Cav., acted as escort from the station. The 2d Battery, F.A., commanded by Capt. Ernest Hinds, fired the salute. The program for the day was as follows: Beginning at 9:30 a.m., handling of wagon train; handling of pack train; speed in shoeing. Beginning at 2:00 p.m., exhibition of school horses. These colts were first mounted on Nov. 15 last. In the high school work the following steps were given: Spanish walk, Spanish trot, passage, cake-walk. Jumping came next and then buck riding. One of the horses had never been ridden or had a strap on his back.

The Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion, of which Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., is commander, held a special meeting at this post on Monday and Tuesday. Both days were full of events for the visitors, and from their hour of arrival until their departure there was something on the program most of the time. On Monday afternoon there was riding in the hall by the special class of student officers and by a trained squad of Troop B, 9th Cav. In the evening the visitors assembled in the assembly hall, where an "old soldiers' supper" was served. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the menu was elaborate. Speeches were made by General Freeman and Pearson, Colonels Gilpatrick and Woodward, and Majors Hoyle, Parker and Lusk. On Tuesday morning the Cavalry and Field Artillery were reviewed by Colonel Godfrey, on the Pawnee Plains. A high wind prevailed which, with the dryness of the soil, raised clouds of dust that almost obscured both the observers and the troops. The visitors, about twenty-five in number, were the guests of various officers of the Artillery and Cavalry garrisons.

Brig. Gen. H. B. Freeman and Henry Jackson, U.S.A., retired, were in the post the first of the week from Leavenworth, attending the Loyal Legion. Capt. and Mrs. Walsh, Captain White, and Lieutenant Engel and Major Erwin, from Fort Leavenworth, are visitors in the post attending the graduating exercises of the special class of officers. The first game of polo for the season will be played to-morrow afternoon at the athletic park between Junction City and an officers' team.

Mrs. Hennessy, wife of Lieut. F. B. Hennessy, A.C., will leave here the first of the week for Washington, where she will spend the summer with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. O'Reilly. Lieutenant Gordon, 2d Cav., has returned from the East, where he has been on leave. His return will strengthen the post ball team, as he is remarkably strong in the position of short stop.

Col. Sydney W. Taylor, A.C., and his family will leave the first of the week for Fort Worden, Wash., where he assumes the command of the Artillery district of Puget Sound. Colonel Taylor has been in command of the Artillery subpost for about two years, having come here from Oklahoma City, Okla., where he was adjutant general of the Southwestern Division. His successor, Lieutenant Colonel Macomb, who will not join until about Oct. 1, formerly served at this post as a Lieutenant of Artillery. Colonel Macomb is at present in Washington preparing his report on his observations while with the Japanese army in Manchuria.

Authority has been granted for the hire of a forester at the pay of \$60 a month, who will have charge of the planting of trees on the bare hills of the reservation, which plan was approved by the Bureau of Forestry after a thorough investigation. The scheme will require years to complete.

Major Granger Adams, A.C., who was operated upon several weeks ago for an acute attack of appendicitis, is able to be up and about once more, and expects within a week or so to be on duty. He has given up his leave, during which he intended making a trip abroad. Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, C. E., has been making a survey of the building of a dam by a hydraulic power company. Major and Mrs. Lusk, parents of Mrs. Dillard, Art. post, who have been visiting her for several months, left Thursday for Detroit, where the Major will be stationed for the present. Major Lusk, who has been on sick leave for the past year, is considerably improved in health.

The ball given on Friday evening in the post assembly hall for the newly arrived 2d Cavalry, was without a doubt one of the most brilliant in Fort Riley's social annals. The committee on arrangements and those in charge of the decorations, covered themselves with glory. Guidons, colors, bunting and sabers figured in the decorations of the walls, while wagon loads of palms and other hot-house plants, rugs of oriental pattern, divans, etc., transformed the assembly hall into an immense cozy corner. Lilies in baskets, which were hung from the chandeliers, perfumed the hall. A pretty conceit was the arrangement of the punch bowl. Ferns and potted plants were built up in a grotto, with little electric lights here and there, while the punch bowl was concealed at the top. Those in the receiving line were: Col. and Mrs. Godfrey, Col. and Mrs. Parker and Major and Mrs. Slocum. During the intermission a delicious supper was served by the post caterer, Mr. Brummell.

Colonel Godfrey will leave on the first of the week for Omaha, Neb., where he will assume the command of the Department of the Missouri during the absence of General Wint, on leave. Lieutenant Colonel Parker, 13th Cav., will be in command in Colonel Godfrey's absence. Capt. M. M. Murray, Sub. Dept., who has been granted a six months' sick leave, will leave this week for the South. Lieutenant Colonel Bonister, Med. Dept., is confined to his quarters by illness. It is understood that the injury he received to his right arm several months ago when his horse ran away with him while out driving is giving him considerable trouble. Major and Mrs. Lewis attended the Rockwell-Raber wedding in town on Thursday evening. The groom is a brother of Lieut. Walter Rockwell, 10th Inf.

On Tuesday of last week the State Editorial Association of Kansas visited the post on the occasion of their annual convention in the nearby city. About 250 of them, including their wives and family, were present to witness the drills and review which were given for their entertainment. A review on the Artillery parade by the Cavalry and drills by the rough riding squad of the 20th Battery and the special officers' class, in the riding hall, pleased them immensely.

The post exchange did an immense business on pay day, the sales reaching a total of about \$650.

On Tuesday evening of last week a party of the young people went to Eureka Lake in the drag. Elmer A. Dean, Med. Dept., has returned from a four months' leave spent in Chicago and eastern cities. Mrs. Dean and child remained at her parents' home in Chicago. Captain Armstrong, 9th Cav., post exchange officer, and Mr. George Farinigh, post exchange steward, were in Salina, Kas., last week, taking the Scottish Rite in Masonry. The first open air concert of the season occurred on Tuesday evening last in front of the club house. Major and Miss Adams gave a dinner party on Friday evening, for Major and Mrs. Lusk. Besides the guests of honor there were present: Major and Mrs. Slocum, Major and

Mrs. Hoyle and Major and Mrs. Lewis. The table decorations were in pink and were very attractive. Mrs. Hand entertained on Monday afternoon with bridge. Mrs. Hennessy also gave a bridge party on Wednesday afternoon.

The post baseball team is proving one of the strongest that has ever represented Fort Riley. Five games have been played, four with colleges and one with the Japanese team that is touring the country, and the post team easily outclassed them all, running up big scores. One of the teams representing the University of Nebraska, one of the strongest aggregations in the western college world, was defeated easily by a score of 11-9. On Monday the team plays Baker University, another strong aggregation, and on the fourth of the month it leaves on a trip, when five games will be played; four of these are with college teams and one with Fort Leavenworth.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 29, 1906.

Mrs. Tilford entertained most delightfully at cards in honor of her sister, Mrs. Scott, of St. Louis, and Mrs. Cabiné. The first prize was won by Mrs. Cordray. Mrs. Cabiné won the lone-hand prize, and Mrs. Arrowsmith the second prize. Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill gave a tea in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Symington. Mrs. Finley entertained the Little Card Club last Wednesday in her usual charming manner. Mrs. Bartlett won first prize, Mrs. Fleming consolation, and Mrs. Babcock the guest prize.

Major and Mrs. T. C. Clark have returned to Fort Sam Houston after an absence of several months. P. A. Paymr. and Mrs. John S. Higgins, U.S.N., of Pensacola, Fla., have returned to their station after spending a week here with Mrs. Higgins's parents, Col. and Mrs. C. G. Gibbs. While here many entertainments were given in their honor both at the garrison and in town. Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey and Lieut. and Mrs. Douglas McCaskey have been the guests of Major and Mrs. Wallace for a few days. General McCaskey has relieved General Lee and took command of the Department of Texas on April 20. Major and Mrs. Wallace entertained most delightfully Thursday evening at dinner, complimentary to Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey. Covers were laid for ten.

Monday night the 1st Cavalry gave the most brilliant hop of the season, prior to their departure for Fort Clark. Mrs. Fleming prettily entertained the Little Card Club last Thursday. Mrs. Bartlett won first prize, Mrs. Churchill guest prize, and Miss Burbank consolation prize. Lieutenants Kent, Pegram and Barlow from Fort Clark came up to attend the San Jacinto cotillion. Lieutenant Kelly, of Fort McIntosh, was a guest at Fort Sam Houston for a few days during the carnival. Lieut. and Mrs. Compton entertained at a hop supper Friday night. Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock had a few friends in to a hop supper.

A son was born, April 16, to Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln Fay Kilbourne.

Capt. John P. Preston, 26th Inf., was again the grand marshal of the flower battle parade, which took place on the 21st of April. The 1st Cavalry band also participated in the parade, their music meeting with applause on all sides. At the San Jacinto cotillion many of the Army people were present: Major and Mrs. Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Col. and Mrs. Maus, Major and Mrs. Finley, Capt. and Mrs. John Preston.

Mrs. Nolan entertained at cards last Tuesday. Mrs. Compton won first prize, Miss Burbank second prize, the consolation prize was won by Mrs. Perkins. Miss Sue Rich left for Fort Clark to spend a week with Mrs. Johnson.

Major Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav., gave a lawn fete Tuesday afternoon in honor of his sisters, Mrs. Linden and Miss Brown, and his nieces, the Misses Linden. The 1st Cavalry band from Fort Clark furnished the music and the lawn was profusely trimmed with flags. The guests included all of the residents of Fort Sam Houston and many from town. Major H. Roberts, 26th Inf., was a guest at the garrison last week on his way to California to visit his little daughter. Lieut. Charles Rich has returned from the City of Mexico, where he spent a delightful two weeks. He has for his guest at the post Mr. Jack Embleton from Buffalo, N.Y., Col. and Mrs. J. G. C. Lee gave a party in honor of their little daughter, Katherine. The little guests were entertained by a Punch and Judy show. Lieut. and Mrs. Max Graham have returned to Fort Clark after a week's visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Fraser.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., April 25, 1906.

On Wednesday evening of last week Capt. and Mrs. William Mackey Cruikshank gave a very delightful dinner party. Among the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Morrison, Miss Florence Taylor, Mrs. Holbird, of Evanston, Ill.; Mrs. Cruikshank's mother, Capt. C. H. Lanza and Lieut. C. F. Morse. Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln entertained at dinner Lieut. C. F. Morse and William F. Morrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown entertained Lieut. and Mrs. James D. Watson at dinner on Thursday last. Lieutenants Morse and Morrison were dinner guests at Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Deem's, jr., last Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Cruikshank entertained Lieut. and Mrs. James D. Watson at dinner last Wednesday evening. Bridge was enjoyed later in the evening.

The Gen. Henry Knox, torpedo planter, Captain Mauldin, A.C., commanding, arrived here last Friday afternoon for a month's stay. The trip from Charleston, S.C., was very rough off the North Carolina coast, and the planter had to put in near old Fort Mason, where it was delayed about two days. Mr. Mauldin, who has been visiting his brother, Captain Mauldin, left on Sunday last for Washington, where he intends spending a few days before returning to his home in South Carolina.

A team of eight officers in this district fired in a revolver competition at Fort McHenry last Saturday against a team from the Baltimore Revolver Association. Six scores were fired by each member, and the officers' team was victorious by a score of twenty points, making a grand total of 947, an average of a little more than 118. The officers composing the Army team were: Captains Cruikshank, Lanza and Ordway, and Lieutenants Deems, Lincoln, Thomas, Brown and Tuttle, all of the Artillery Corps. After the competition Lieutenant Thomas entertained the members of both teams. Among others present at the luncheon were Col. Medore Crawford and Captain Mauldin, of the Artillery, and Mr. Mauldin, brother of Captain Mauldin.

Mrs. Brooks Meenley and little daughter were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr., on Friday of last week. Mrs. Ordway and granddaughter, Miss Padelford, who have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Godwin Ordway for a few days, returned to their home in Washington on Monday last.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Nebr., April 29, 1906.

During the past week the soldiers have been playing a number of interesting games of ball; on Sunday winning a closely-contested game from the Omaha Originals, and on Thursday one from Creighton University—two of the best amateur teams in the State. On Friday they played a second game with the Omaha League team, and in this latter they were defeated, but put up a remarkably good showing. A special train on the Burlington took the team and all those wishing to attend the game to Omaha.

A nine-pound boy was born Monday evening, April 23, to the wife of Major R. W. Johnson.

Miss Wilhelmina Love, of St. Louis, Mo., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. W. W. Lowe. Miss Lowe is en route to Paris, where she will spend six months studying the harp with Hassellmans. Misses Russel and Helen Cecil, who have been spending their Easter vacation with Capt. and Mrs. Hansford L. Threlkeld, returned to Brownell Hall, Monday evening. On Friday night an informal hop was danced in honor of the Misses Cecil and Miss Lowe.

Miss Castle, of St. Paul, is the guest of her brother, Capt. Charles W. Castle, and also of her sister, Mrs. Edward R. Stone. On Monday evening Mrs. George R. Guild entertained with the chafing dish for her sister, Miss Lowe. Her guests

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were: Mrs. Pauline Murphy, Miss Lowe, Captain Castle, Lieuts. S. W. Anding, and G. B. Sharon. On Wednesday evening Capt. Frank A. Wilcox also entertained with the chafing dish in honor of Miss Lowe. Dr. and Mrs. C. W. McMillan have arrived and taken quarters No. 19.

On Wednesday evening one of the best entertainments given at the post theater this year was put on by the Chicago Glee Club. The audience was small, owing to tiredness and lack of energy brought on by seemingly endless drills and practice marches. Miss Ida Wilson, of Omaha, entertained at luncheon Saturday for Miss Lowe; afterwards the party were the guests of Mrs. Pauline Murphy at the Burwood theater.

Co. L, in command of Capt. Isaac Irwin and Lieut. Stuart A. Howard, left for Fort Russell, Wyo., Saturday, to garrison that post during the absence of the 11th Infantry in San Francisco. Mrs. Irwin accompanied Captain Irwin.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.

Governors Island, May 3, 1906.

Col. and Mrs. Heistand entertained at dinner on April 29, in honor of Mr. Creswell Garlington, their other guests being the Misses Weaver, Russell and Dunn, and Lieutenant Endicott and Mr. Walter Dunn.

On Saturday Chaplain and Mrs. Smith entertained Col. and Mrs. Havard, Major and Mrs. Weaver and Captain Glasgow at dinner. Mrs. Havard leaves for Washington, May 3, Colonel Havard following a week later. Their departure will be very much regretted by the friends to whom they have endeared themselves during their stay on Governors Island. On Saturday a French fleet of three cruisers came into port, and on Monday morning Admiral Campion made official calls on Governors Island. In the afternoon a reception in his honor, at the navy yard, was attended by a number of officers and ladies from this station.

At the navy yard ball on April 27, Mrs. Jenkins, the Misses Pullman, Weaver and Dunn, Lieutenant Budd and Chaplain Smith were present.

Capt. and Mrs. Robinson entertained at dinner on April 28 Col. and Mrs. Kerr and Capt. and Mrs. Knabenshue.

The tennis court on the parade is being very extensively altered and improved under the direction of Lieutenant Truesdell, rock filling being put in and a fine surface secured.

Morning parades have been resumed, also the afternoon band concerts by the 5th Artillery band.

On Thursday the remains of Michael Ledwidge were taken to Cavalry cemetery for interment. Ledwidge was an old soldier, and had been for thirty-five years post blacksmith on Governors Island. He was at one time a member of the Papal Guard in Italy, and was buried in the uniform of that organization.

Among visitors this week are Lieut. Daniel A. Nolan, 5th Inf., a guest of Lieutenant Endicott, Mrs. Mudgett at Lieutenant Mudgett's, Mrs. Hyde at Lieut. and Mrs. Wright's, and Miss Cady at Mrs. J. P. Wade's.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., April 30, 1906.

Capt. A. W. Bjornstad, 28th Inf., left last week for San Francisco in charge of a large amount of tentage from this post. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bjornstad, who was a Miss Sabin, of San Francisco.

The whole post was busy on Thursday when orders were received for the 2d Battalion to relieve part of the 7th Infantry in Montana. Everything was in readiness to go when orders were received revoking this order and ordering the headquarters, band and ten companies of the 28th Infantry to San Francisco. This order made everybody busy. The command of the post was turned over to Major Sibley, of the 2d Cavalry, the 28th Infantry being relieved from all duty. This order, however, has been revoked, and four officers only have been ordered to proceed to San Francisco at once.

Major Frank B. McCoy, 17th Inf., spent a few hours in town on Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. L. O. Mathews, 28th Inf., left on Sunday for Mrs. Mathews's home in Texas. Lieutenant Mathews has just finished his examination for promotion.

Lieut. Frederick C. Johnson, 2d Cav., arrived last week from San Francisco, where he had been a patient in the General Hospital. He is now on duty with his troop.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Ia., May 1, 1906.

Great excitement prevailed among the men of the post, especially the enlisted men, over the telegram ordering two squadrons of the 11th Cavalry to San Francisco for relief duty. Every man was ready and greatly delighted over the expected trip, but, alas! the order was postponed indefinitely, and the men are sorely disappointed. If it had been a call to war the excitement would not have been greater.

Lieut. Ralph M. Parker and a young society girl of Des Moines were united in marriage last week. Sergt. William J. O'Connell was married last week, his wife also living in Des Moines. The first christening took place in the post last Sunday when the baby boy of Sergt. and Mrs. Patrick Morgan was brought to the little room in the post exchange building used for religious services. Chaplain George Waring, 11th Cav., performed the ceremony.

Last Friday evening the officers of the post gave a hop. A large number of the society people of Des Moines were in attendance. Troop B, 11th Cav., also gave a dance last Saturday evening in their quarters and a very large crowd was present.

Several officers, with their ladies, and a large number of enlisted men, saw Sarah Bernhardt in Des Moines last Friday evening in "Camille."

FORT NIOBRARA.

Fort Niobrara, Nebr., May 1, 1906.

The 1st Battalion, 25th Inf., Major C. W. Penrose commanding, made its three-day practice march last week. The 2d Battalion, Capt. J. P. O'Neil commanding, made their march the same week. All enjoyed the march very much, the only complaint being about the new web belts with shoulder straps. All the old soldiers prefer the old belt, used until the new one was adopted.

The first ball game of the season was played between the band and Co. L on Sunday afternoon. The band were the winners, the score being 15 to 10.

A traveling troupe presented "A Prince of Liars" in Gordon Hall on Saturday night. Thirty-three per cent. of the profits was added to a fund being raised, to be sent to the sufferers in San Francisco. All the officers have contributed, and many of the soldiers expect to do so.

Mrs. McClelland and Miss Marjorie Powell have gone to Omaha to visit relatives. The quarantine will be taken off from the quarters of Co. I the last of the week. Mrs. A. B. Shattuck and children have returned from an extended visit in New Hampshire and other Eastern points. The children will be kept in quarantine on account of whooping cough for several days.

All the ladies have been kept busy getting Oriental costumes ready for the reception and dance to be given to-night by Col. and Mrs. Hoyt. Eight figures of a germen will be danced, with Mr. R. P. Harbold as leader. Ladies have selected

different partners for each figure, and it is the plan to have the partners favor each other. The hall has been beautifully decorated for the occasion.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 2, 1906.

The West Point baseball team added two more to its list of victories during the week, defeating the New York University nine by a score of 7 to 2, and the Wesleyan team by a score of 6 to 3. The cadets have suffered defeat once only thus far, and then by a single point, in the game with Columbia. In the game with New York University the West Point battery was: James, Geiger and Eastman. In the game with Wesleyan on Saturday, April 28, the Army one were: Rockwell, I. F. Pritchett, s.s.; Groninger, 3b.; Hanson, r.f.; Wilmer, 1b.; Bonesteel, c.f.; Wyman, 2b.; Mountford, c.; Beavers, p.

The Reading Club met on Thursday at Mrs. E. G. Davis's. "Russian Music" was the subject of the paper read. Rev. E. C. Acheson, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Middletown, Conn., preached at the services on Sunday, assisting Rev. Mr. Travers. The open-air concert, Saturday afternoon, was much enjoyed by many visitors who witnessed the ball game. Major Robert D. Read, 10th Cav., Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Keech were among recent visitors.

The Yale team will meet the cadet nine this (Wednesday) afternoon, and Trinity is scheduled for Saturday of the present week, May 5.

The first class will start to-day on their trip to Gettysburg.

Gen. William Ennis and Mrs. Ennis are visiting their son, Lieut. W. P. Ennis, Art. Corps. Major Lissak, Ord. Dept., has been ordered to San Francisco for temporary duty with the Army relief party. Major Lissak's parents resided in the fated city and lost everything, but sustained no personal injuries.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May 1, 1906.

Mrs. Stott, mother of 2d Lieut. C. A. Stott, 12th Cav., left during the week for her home in Philadelphia, after a lengthy and delightful visit.

The baby girl of Sergt. and Mrs. Esterly was baptized on April 19 by Chaplain O'Keefe, receiving the name of May.

Rev. Thomas Sherman, S.J., arrived on April 20, and on Sunday, the 21st, conducted services in the post hall, in the absence of Chaplain O'Keefe, who is away on a short leave, attending the centenary of the Baltimore Cathedral in Baltimore, Md.

Fort Oglethorpe will soon rank as another record-breaker. It now boasts of possessing the largest acetylene gas plant in the United States, and when the additions to the septic plant, now under way, have been completed, it will also have the largest plant of this kind under the flag. The operation of this plant is naturally attracting wide attention and much favorable comment.

AN EXPLANATION.

U.S.F.S. Minneapolis, April 14, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The irrationality of my discussion of Lieutenant Commander Chandler's paper, in the last number of the Naval Institute, is due to the fact that the printer substituted the word "impossible" for my word "possible," in the opening paragraph.

B. A. FISKE, Commander, U.S. Navy.

What Commander Fiske said was this: "An open-minded reflection over Lieutenant Commander Chandler's paper will probably convince most officers that he has proved that it is possible to educate line officers in such a way that they can perform all of the duties of line officers and engineers."

FORTUNES OF THE DRYDOCK DEWEY.

The drydock Dewey reached Suez, after passing through the Canal on May 1, having made the passage in four days, just two days less than the calculated time. Officials of the Navy Department were greatly pleased with the results attained by Comdr. H. H. Hosley, commanding the towing expedition, and when his despatch came to the Navy Department announcing the unexpected arrival at Suez, a message of congratulation was sent to Commander Hosley by Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry. On the following day, May 2, the following answer was received from Commander Hosley: "The receipt of your cablegram of May 1 is acknowledged. To the Secretary of the Navy and the Bureau of Navigation most sincere thanks. I have received necessary gear. Will leave about May 3. I shall not need Potomac. She will remain until further orders from the Department at Port Said. About 4,000 pounds sterling canal expenses. Canal company will complete bill within a few days. Additional charges about 500 pounds sterling. Potomac, ans been ordered to pay arrears." The cost of sending the dock through the canal was just about what the officials thought it would be. The tug Potomac will probably be ordered to return home immediately. The cruiser Tacoma, which has remained near the dock throughout the trip from Gibraltar to Port Said will also come home. It is expected that the progress of the dock henceforth will be rapid and officials are hopeful that the journey to the Philippines will be completed within a few months. The efforts of the canal officials are also appreciated by the Navy Department, and to the local managers at Suez the following despatch was sent by Acting Secretary Newberry: "Navy Department congratulates the canal officials upon and greatly appreciates the highly efficient manner and promptness with which the floating drydock was passed through the canal."

The Navy Department this week received a mail report from Commander Hosley, dated off Malta, April 3, in which he gives the details of the trip after leaving Gibraltar and tells of the storm encountered by the expedition soon after passing into the Mediterranean. He says the dock and the fleet towing it got the full effect of the heavy sea left by a northwester from the Gulf of Lyons. The Glacier rolled deeply and it became necessary to sink the dock to a lower draft to steady her. The sea was very high; the dock was pitching badly, rolling six degrees each way, its maximum roll since leaving the United States. Commander Hosley says that the Dewey was most severely tried, but came through the ordeal exceedingly well. He said he never saw the dock labor more than she did during the late afternoon of March 30, when she pitched a great deal and was scooping up vast quantities of water at each end. No use of oil was made as the expedition was at no time head to the sea. Commander Hosley says that their experience did not lead them to believe that there was any advantage to be derived from the use of oil except to keep the seas from breaking on board, and they had no trouble of that kind. They carried sixty-six barrels of oil for use in calming the sea. The navigation of the expedition was rather difficult in the Mediterranean, where the currents were uncertain. The dock seldom followed straight after the

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towing vessels, but tailed off to the leeward. The fleet endeavored to keep well clear of the track of vessels and at the same time to give the African coast a wide berth.

BORN.

BROWN.—To the wife of Sergt. First Class C. L. Brown, H.C., U.S.A., at Fort Bayard, N.M., April 18, a daughter, Ruth Dorothy.

HARTS.—To the wife of Capt. W. W. Harts, C.E., U.S.A., a son, at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 22, 1906.

HICKMAN.—At Independence, Mo., May 2, 1906, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. Edwin A. Hickman, 1st U.S. Cav.

JOHNSON.—At Fort Crook, Neb., April 23, 1906, to the wife of Major R. W. Johnson, surg., U.S.A., a son, grandson of Gen. and Mrs. Thomas McGregor, U.S.A.

NECKER.—At Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 20, 1906, a son, to the wife of Ord. Sergt. John H. Necker, U.S.A.

MARRIED.

ACKERSON—BUIST.—At Charleston, S.C., April 21, 1906, Asst. Naval Constr. James Lee Ackerson, U.S.N., and Miss Martha Allston Buist.

DOUGHERTY—DRISKILL.—At Spearfish, S.D., April 28, 1906, Lieut. Clarence Anderson Dougherty, 13th U.S. Cav., and Miss Callie Louise Driskill.

ELDRIDGE—MATHEWS.—At New York city, on Saturday, April 28, 1906, Jean Bates Mathews, daughter of the late William Mathews, to Lieut. Houston Eldridge, U.S.N., retired.

HALFORD—LANZ.—At New York city, Oct. 4, 1905, Miss Doris Christine Lanz to Lieut. Frank Halford, U.S.M.C.

HARRELL—GRESHAM.—At Hilo, O., Panay, P.I., March 15, 1906, Lieut. William F. Harrell, 12th U.S. Inf., and Miss Louise Van Horn Gresham, daughter of Major and Mrs. J. C. Gresham, U.S.A.

MARRACK—FEBIGER.—At the Episcopal Residence, San Francisco, April 25, 1906, Rev. Cecil Mortimer Marrack and Miss Frances Pleasants Febiger, daughter of Major and Mrs. Lea Febiger, U.S.A. At home at 2912 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco.

MOULSON—SHEPARD.—At Washington, D.C., April 30, 1906, Miss Kate Shepard, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Edwin M. Shepard, U.S.N., to Mr. George De Witt Moulson.

NEILSON—PARK.—At Pittsburgh, Pa., April 28, 1906, Miss Mary Park, to Midshipman Raymond P. R. Neilson, U.S.N.

PECK—FESSENDEN.—At Highland Park, Ill., April 30, 1906, Lieut. Robert G. Peck, 7th U.S. Inf., and Miss Alice Hyde Fessenden.

TRUBY—DOWNING.—At San Leandro, Cal., April 25, 1906, Capt. Albert E. Truby, asst. surg., U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Downing, of San Francisco.

WAGNER—GREENE.—At Norfolk, Va., April 28, 1906, Miss Florence Belle Greene, to Lieut. Elvin H. Wagner, 29th U.S. Inf.

DIED.

BIRNIE.—Suddenly of pneumonia, at Fort Worden, Wash., April 20, 1906, Elizabeth Schenck Birnie, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Upton Birnie, jr., Art. Corps, U.S.A.

BRADFORD.—At Boston, May 1, 1906, Frederick Warren Bradford, second son of the late Capt. Robert Forbes Bradford, U.S.N., and Caroline Baur Bradford. Funeral held at St. Johns Church, Portsmouth, N.H., May 4.

CHEW.—At Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., April 22, 1906, Mrs. Chew, widow of Walter Scott Chew, and aunt of Lieut. Edmund T. Weisel, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

CONWAY.—At Allegan, Mich., May 3, 1906, Clarence A. Conway, who resigned from the Navy in January, 1906, while holding the rank of ensign.

COTTRELL.—At Buford, Ky., April 20, 1906, Dr. Calvin E. Cottrell, father of Mrs. Thomas Cruse, wife of Major Cruse, and of Mrs. F. G. Hodgson, wife of Major Hodgson, U.S.A.

GILMOR.—At Baltimore, Md., former Judge Robert Gilmor, of the Supreme Bench, father of Lieut. Albert Gilmor, 7th U.S. Inf.

SEAMAN.—At Shelbyville, Ill., April 20, 1906, Albert Seaman, father of the wife of the late Lieut. John T. Berry, 27th U.S. Inf., and uncle of Lieut. A. Owen Seaman, 15th U.S. Inf.

STOTTLER.—At Los Angeles, Cal., April 24, 1906, Capt. Victor E. Stottler, U.S.A., retired.

SWARTWOUT.—At Stamford, Conn., April 25, 1906, Ella Virginia, wife of John Henry Swartwout, and daughter of the late Capt. Henry Swartwout, U.S.A.

YOUNG.—At Monticello, N.Y., April 25, 1906, Mrs. Jane B. Young, mother of Asst. Engr. Frederick H. Young, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Oregon National Guard upon learning of the earthquake and fire in San Francisco, promptly ordered Major Joseph D. Sternberg, surg., 3d Inf.; Capt. Walter E. Carl, asst. surg., 1st Bat. P.A.; Capt. Otis B. Wright and 1st Lieut. Marcus B. Marcellus, asst. surgs., 3d Inf., together with the Hospital Corps, 3d Inf., to proceed to Oakland, Cal., and report to the adjutant general for duty in the care of those injured by the earthquake and fire.

The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of March, 1906, based on drill reports of the month: Hospital Corps, 94.69; Signal Corps, 92.25; Cavalry, 90.05; Battery A, 81.73; Machine-gun Battery, 96.20; Coast Artillery, 75.98; 1st Infantry, 88.78; 2d Infantry, 92.34; 3d Infantry, 85.73; Separate Company, 88.38; Naval Battalion, 82.81.

Adjutant General Culver, of Nebraska, announces that small arms practice will be conducted in accordance with the Small Arms Firing Regulations of the U.S. Army, and such other orders and regulations as may be promulgated from time to time by the War Department, or the A.G. of the State. Special Course "C" is prescribed for record and qualification with the rifle. The dismounted course is prescribed for pistol practice. The practice season for small arms is during the



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entire year. The record season will be from May 1 to Oct. 31, 1906, and each year thereafter. Any officer or enlisted man qualifying as a marksman, not exceeding five from each company, between May 1 and June 30, will be allowed to participate in the competition which will determine the personnel of the State team, consisting of the fifteen making the highest scores.

A fire in the armory of the Newport Artillery Company, Newport, R.I., the oldest military company in the United States, took place on April 27, but many priceless trophies which have come into the possession of the company from the time it was organized under the charter of King George in 1742 were fortunately saved by members of the company, who rushed into the building. Practically all of the mementoes, including a letter from Gen. George Washington to the company, and flags which were carried by the members of the company in the Revolutionary, Civil, Mexican and Spanish wars, were saved. Quartermaster Sydney Harvey and Asst. Paymr. Oscar Peabody were injured by falling debris and were taken to the hospital. The fire was caused by crossed electric wires. The damage, estimated at \$10,000, is covered by insurance.

Adjutant General Thrift, of Iowa, announces the rating of companies as they appear in the reports of the United States inspecting officers. Companies who received a marking of 90 per cent. or better, were classified as "Excellent" companies. Those receiving a marking of 80 per cent. or better as "Very good." Those of 70 per cent. or better as "Good." Those of 60 per cent. or better as "Fair," and those falling below 60 per cent. as "Poor," and subject to muster out for inefficiency. There were eight excellent companies, eleven very good, fourteen good, fourteen fair, and two poor. The excellent companies were: C. 53d Inf., Cedar Rapids; B. 54th Inf., Davenport; I. 54th Inf., Iowa City; H. 54th Inf., Burlington; M. 54th Inf., Fairfield; M. 55th Inf., Red Oak; I. 55th Inf., Council Bluffs, and A. 56th Inf., Mason City.

We have received a copy of the Texas National Guard Journal, whose editor-in-chief is Capt. Sloan Simpson, of the 4th Texas Infantry. It contains a number of interesting articles of value to the National Guard, and the Journal is published monthly at 113 South Paydras street, Dallas, Texas, by the Texas National Guard Officers' Association. The subscription price is \$1 per year, to those not eligible to membership in the Association.

Col. Frederick Phisterer, A.A.G., of New York, has made a valuable compilation for the convenience and reference of non-commissioned officers principally, although it will also be found valuable to officers of higher grade. It is contained in circular 7, April 25, 1901, A.G.O., and is entitled "The National Guardsman as a Non-Commissioned Officer." The compilation is devoted largely to the Drill Regulations, but guard and kindred duties, field service, rosters, etc., are also referred to. The duties of the several grades of N.C.O. are explained, and their positions in different movements. The circular shows great care and study on the part of Colonel Phisterer, and will be found of immense benefit to all N.C.O. who desire to advance in military knowledge.

An exhibition drill of the 1st Battery, N.Y. Cadets, will be held at the 1st Battery armory, 56 West Sixty-sixth street, on Saturday evening, May 19, at 8:30 o'clock. There will be a review, battery drill, dismounted drill, Cavalry cuts, saber fencing, mounted broadsword contest, battalion drill, N.Y. Turner Cadets, evening parade, and sham battle. Capt. Theodore F. Schmidt is the commandant of cadets.

7TH N.Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

The response to the invitation to ex-members of the 7th N.Y. to unite with the regiment in a fitting celebration of its centenary has been so unanimous (over 2,000 7th Regiment men at once enrolling themselves) that the general committee, of which Major C. E. Lydecker is chairman, has practically completed the arrangements. There will be a parade on the afternoon of May 5 and a banquet in the armory in the evening. In accordance with the U.S. Drill Regulations, Par. 480, Colonel Appleton assumes command of the parade as grand marshal, and announces the following as his personal staff: 1st Lieut. John F. O'Ryan, 2d Battery, N.Y., formerly Co. G, Chief of Staff; Capt. William A. Bryant, Essex Troop, N.Y., formerly Co. H; Capt. John R. Foley, adjutant, 69th N.Y., formerly Co. B; 1st Lieut. William F. Wall, Bat. Adj., 7th N.Y., formerly Co. I; 2d Lieut. Arthur F. Townsend, Squadron A, N.Y., formerly Co. F; Q.M.

Sergt. J. M. Charles, Squadron A, formerly Co. I, has volunteered to act as orderly to the grand marshal.

The column will be divided into four divisions and, with the exception of some musicians, will be composed exclusively of 7th Regiment men:

First Division: Brevet Major Gen. George Moore Smith, N.G. N.Y., marshal. Ex-members of the regiment in service are entitled to wear their uniforms. Sixty officers have announced their intention of reporting to General Smith.

Second Division: Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, U.S.V., marshal. War Veterans of the 7th Regiment. First detachment: Ex-members of the 7th who served during the Civil War. Major Gen. E. L. Molineux, U.S.V., commanding. Second detachment: Officers who served during the Spanish War, Major Henry W. Hovey, U.S.A., commanding. Third detachment: Officers and men mustered into the U.S. Service in 1861, 1862 and 1863; Gen. Richard N. Bowerman, U.S.V., of Maryland, commanding. Over 100 officers have announced their intention to parade in this division.

Third Division: Col. Thomas Dimond, president of the 7th Veteran Association, marshal. All ex-members not parading in the two previous divisions. The names of 1,200 men have been enrolled in this division.

Fourth Division: 7th Regiment, Lieut. Col. William H. Kipp commanding. The regiment will parade as follows: Companies K, G, E, I, H and F, under the command of Capt. Robert McLean, will escort Companies A, B, C and D, the four companies organized in 1806, who will parade as a battalion under the command of Major Willard C. Fisk. Approximately 1,000 officers and men will march with the regiment, making a grand total, exclusive of 200 bandsmen, of 2,400 officers and men. Major Charles E. Lydecker has been detailed as escort and aide to the reviewing officer. The regiment will receive the first three divisions near the 71st Regiment Armory, and they will be in position and ready to move at 4:30 o'clock p.m., through Madison avenue and Thirty-second street and Fifth avenue to Sixty-seventh street.

The Secretary of War will review the column at the Union League Club, where arrangements have been made for all the invited guests to be present for the review. "The exceptional courtesy of the officers and members of the Union League Club in offering the privileges of their home on this occasion," says Colonel Appleton, "is most gratefully and cordially acknowledged by the officers and members of the regiment." In Sixty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue, the 7th will march past its distinguished veterans paying the honors of a marching salute. The parade will then be dismissed. The regiment and its veterans will then proceed directly to the armory to receive and welcome their guests.

14TH N.Y.—LIEUT. COL. J. H. FOOTE.

At the review of the 14th N.Y. in its armory on the night of April 30, by Congressman William H. Calder, the regiment showed considerable improvement, and on the whole, made a very creditable showing. The command for the review was equalized into twelve companies of twelve files each, divided into three battalions commanded respectively by Majors Garcia, Libbey and Baldwin, Lieutenant Colonel Foote, commanding the regiment.

In the standing review the men were steady, and in the passage, the companies passed in excellent shape. A short regimental drill which drew considerable applause, was followed by evening parade, with Major Garcia in command of the regiment. At the conclusion of the parade Company B was formally presented with the Higginbotham trophy for armory rifle shooting. Company G was presented with the Libbey trophy also won in armory shooting. The special guests were enjoyably entertained by Lieutenant Colonel Foote and his officers, and there was dancing in the drill hall.

Considerable dead wood has been wisely dropped by Colonel Foote, and he already has a better regiment. Among the special guests were Col. W. A. Stokes, 23d N.Y., Lieut. Col. H. G. Ridabock, retired, Brevet Brig. Gen. J. B. Frothingham and A. L. Kline, Lieut. Col. J. E. Kerby, and Capt. E. Steiger, 8th Regiment, and Major H. B. Baldwin, 47th Regiment.

An election for colonel has been authorized for May 7, which it is expected will result in the unanimous choice of Lieut. Col. John H. Foote, whose administration thus far has been very successful.

1ST NAVAL BATTALION, N.Y.—COMDR. W. B. FRANKLIN.

The members of the 1st Naval Battalion, N.Y., after a busy season on board the Granite State, which they use as an armory, took a night off on April 30, and gave a vaudeville entertainment on board the vessel, which proved a great success. There were some very lively boxing exhibitions, expert wrestling, catch-as-catch-can; potato and obstacle races, dancing and a tug-of-war.

Capt. Thomas R. Fleming, 13th N.Y., was timekeeper, and "Tom Sharkey" was referee of boxing and wrestling. The sports were held on the spar deck, upon which a large and enthusiastic audience mustered. In the tug, the first trial was won by the 2d Division team, which pulled five and one-half inches of rope on its side from the 4th Division. In the second tug, between teams from the 1st and 3d Divisions, the latter won by four and one-half inches. The final tug between the 2d and 3d Divisions was won by the 2d by four inches.

One of the best boxing bouts of the night was three two-minute rounds between W. Jarkin, of the battalion, and J. Palmer, an outsider. Mr. Philip Cook gave a fine exhibition of "buck dancing," manipulating his feet in the most dexterous manner. C. G. White, of the 2d Division, won the obstacle race. An exhibition of boxing was given by Tom Sharkey and a friend, Commander Franklin and nearly all the officers of the battalion were present, including Lieut. V. Carter, who was one of the officials of the games. The special guests included Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Fry, chief of staff, and Major W. A. Turpin, 13th N.Y.

SQUADRON A, N.Y.—MAJOR O. B. BRIDGMAN.

The Athletic and Polo Committee of Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., announce a series of pony races that will be held on Saturday, May 19, at Van Cortlandt Park. A number of new trophies have been offered. Q.M.S. F. V. Froment was given a trophy to be known as the Van Cortlandt Cup, which will be run for by hunters over a course of two and one-half miles. It is an open event, and all members of hunt clubs and amateur racing associations are eligible to compete. It is stipulated that only amateurs can ride. J. O. Nichols and Leavitt H. Hunt have given a cup for a half-mile pony race on the flat. This also is an open event. For the Squadron members an attractive program has been provided, including a hurdle race, one and one-half miles over eight hurdles; a jeu de barre contest; a pony race at three-fourths of a mile, and a watermelon race. The races will be held on the parade ground at Van Cortlandt Park. One or two polo exhibitions between picked teams may be given at the close of the pony races.

The Road Coach Squadron will make its regular runs on Saturdays, from the Hotel Savoy to Van Cortlandt Park, leaving the Hotel Savoy at 2:45 p.m., and returning will leave Van Cortlandt Park at 6:00 p.m., arriving at Hotel Savoy at 7:15 p.m. The coach stops on the road to take up or let down passengers, and carries expressage. The coach will be booked for luncheons out of town, at Woodmansten Inn or other destinations approved by the committee, on application, to the chairman, J. M. Galloway, 42 Broadway, Telephone 6700 Broad.

4TH N.J.—COL. J. H. BRENSINGER.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., who was to have reviewed the 4th Regiment of Jersey City, N.J., in its armory on the night of April 30, sent word on April 29, that he would have to break his engagement, owing to his having to attend a reception to Admiral Campion, of the French navy, at the navy yard April 30. There was naturally great disappointment at the General's absence, and it left Colonel Brensinger no time to secure another reviewing officer.

Rather than disappoint the hundreds of people who had as-

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sembled at the armory, however, Colonel Brensinger decided to parade the regiment, and took the review himself. The regiment was handsomely formed in line of masses by Adjutant B. M. Gerardin, equalized into 12 companies of 16 files, and was in command of Lieut. Col. H. H. Brinkerhoff. Major H. Lohmann was in command of the 1st Battalion, Major Arthur L. Steele, of the 2d, and Major Waldo E. Gibbs, the 3d.

Following the review there was a regimental drill, the military exercises concluding with regimental parade, and in all three events the regiment acquitted itself with great credit. There was dancing after the regiment was dismissed, and the special guests were enjoyably entertained by Colonel Brensinger and his officers. The regiment on May 30 will parade in Bayonne, N.J., and another armory review may be held this month.

COLORADO.

The first pistol competition ever conducted by the National Guard of Colorado was held at its rifle range, near Golden, Colorado, on April 22, 1906. The conditions imposed were the same as those of the National Matches, so that considering the inexperience of the contestants, together with an unfavorable wind, the scores are worthy of note.

The match comprised two classes of competition: for the team pistol championship, and for the individual championship of the Guard of the State. Handsome trophies for the winners had been presented by Adjutant Gen. Bulkeley Wells, upon the condition that they be competed for annually, which helped to arouse a beneficial interest of friendly rivalry among the members of the Guard of Colorado authorized to carry the pistol, and some excellent work is confidently expected at the next annual competition.

The winners of the team trophy, Troop B, 1st Squadron Cavalry, displayed superior team work by the high average of each competitor's score, thus very forcibly demonstrating the argument that the best results are obtained only through the development of the greatest possible number of good marksmen rather than the perfection of a few experts.

In the individual match a very close fight developed at the start between the two competitors who made the best scores, and this fight was kept up at an exciting pace until the very last shot was fired. Sergeant Finch, Troop C, won the match by a margin of only three points, having made the remarkable aggregate score of 230.

In the team and individual competitions there was slow fire at 75 yards, timed fire at 25 and 50 yards, and rapid fire at 15 and 25 yards. The aggregate scores in the team competition in order of merit were: Troop B, 1,291; Troop C, 1,191; Troop D, 1,034; Light Battery A, 584.

In the individual competition the scores in order of merit were: Sergt. John Finch, Troop C, 230; Pvt. F. E. Healy, Troop B, 227; Lieut. K. E. Linderfelt, Co. K, 2d Inf., 208; Capt. F. D. Bartlett, Co. M, 1st Inf., 191; Lieut. E. O. Russell, 1st Squadron Cav., 184; Capt. L. E. Hill, Troop D, 168; Lieut. J. W. LeFever, Bat. A, 154.

OHIO.

Adjutant General Hayes, of Ohio, closed a contract April 25 for land at Port Clinton, which the State will convert into a State camp ground and rifle range. The tract contains 327 acres lying on the lake shore, about five miles northwest of Port Clinton and for the whole the State pays \$21,400. As the Legislature appropriated \$25,000, over \$3,000 will be available for improvements and these will be begun at once. In order to get the 1,000-yard range, a road will have to be vacated and the commissioners will do this at once. The State Officers' Association has bought thirty acres adjoining, and lying on the lake front, for a club house.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, announces that the division will encamp at Gettysburg, Pa., from July 21 to July 28, 1906, inclusive. The tour of duty of naval force will be announced in future orders. During the encampment the annual inspection will be made by the Inspector General's Department. The camp equipage will, as heretofore, be furnished from the State Arsenal and delivered at the camp.

The attention of C.O. of companies of Infantry battalions of Artillery, and troops of Cavalry, is directed to the provision made by law for "not more than two cooks" for each organization. The pay of enlisted cooks is two dollars per day. Many organizations, says General Stewart, have failed to enlist cooks, and hence take civilian cooks to camp. This practice, he says, should be discontinued, and special efforts be made to have cooks regularly enlisted and thoroughly trained. The efficiency and proper organization of a company demands that competent cooks shall form part of the enlisted strength of the command.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

C. T. D.—Apply to the Quartermaster's Department, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.

J. D.—Enlisted men to whom medals have been awarded shall wear them with dress uniform on the left breast of the outer garment. You are entitled to wear the medal in question.

H. A. B.—Service chevrons for enlisted men of the Army who have served faithfully a term of enlistment will be worn on both sleeves of the dress coat a diagonal half chevron of cloth of the color of the corps, department, or arm of Service in which they served. Infantry stripes are now white, stitched upon a piece of dark blue cloth of the color of the dress coat.

J. L. B.—The Celtic, as our list of Navy vessels shows, is among the auxiliaries of the North Atlantic Fleet. She is in command of Lieut. Comdr. John J. Knapp. She was built in Belfast, Ireland, in 1891, and has a length of 371 feet four inches, and a beam of forty-four feet, and is of 8,000 tons displacement. She has single screw, triple expansion engines, a speed of 13.5 knots, and a crew of nine officers and 119 men. She has a battery of two 6-pound Maxims. The address of the vessel you can get from our Navy list published each week.

A. B.—No extra compensation is given clerks at the War Department for discovering the mistakes of other clerks. The salary of clerks is fixed by law.

J. G. D.—Apply to the Secretary of the Navy through the channel, and state the facts of your losing the medal.



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MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 27, 1906.

Ensign Frank O. Branch, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Branch, are visiting the latter's parents, Med. Insp. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons, who also have as their guests Colonel Grey, of San Francisco, and his daughter, Miss Anne Grey, who were among the many who lost their homes in the recent catastrophe. Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla, who with her daughter, Miss Stella McCalla, went East several weeks ago, returned some days ago. Mrs. McCalla was on the train, en route back to California, when she first heard of the earthquake, and the story told her was that which was circulated so widely through the East, i.e., that Mare Island had sunk into the waters of the channel, and that both the navy yard and Vallejo were entirely submerged. Friends tried to dissuade her from coming further, but she persisted and, upon arriving here, found that the navy yard and Vallejo had probably suffered less than any other points in the State. Miss McCalla did not return, as she went to join her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William G. Miller, for a European tour. Civil Engr. Archibald L. Parsons arrived Saturday, en route to his home in the East, after a tour on the Asiatic Station.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans have as their guests Miss Beatrice Maxwell and Miss Elsie Fredericks, of San Francisco, who came here immediately after the earthquake. P.A. Surg. Charles G. Smith, who was to have sailed for Honolulu on April 19, was not able to go then, as the transport did not sail on schedule time. Like all the other surgeons from the yard, he has since been on duty in San Francisco, but expects to sail for the Hawaiian Islands on Sunday next. Mrs. Smith will remain here for a couple of weeks as the guest of Mrs. Holden A. Evans. She expects her sister, Miss Mary Harvey, to arrive from Washington, D.C., within a few days, and they will both sail, May 5, to join Dr. Smith at the Honolulu Naval Station. Miss Margaret Holmes, daughter of Capt. Frank Holmes, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Holmes, was brought up to the yard on the Vallejo Relief Committee's hospital boat, the Monticello, on Friday last. The week previous she had been operated upon in Lanes Hospital, San Francisco, for appendicitis. When it became evident that that institution was to be swept by the flames, all the patients were removed to places of safety. Miss Holmes is at the home of Surg. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dunbar and is doing well. Mrs. William G. Hay, widow of the late Dr. Hay, U.S.N., is spending some time here as the guest of her niece, Mrs. Charles F. Pond. Her daughter, Miss Emily Pond, is with her, as they came up to the yard immediately after the San Francisco disaster. Comdr. and Mrs. Pond also have as their guests Mrs. William Martin, of San Francisco, and her three children. Mrs. William D. Leahy is among the many guests from San Francisco who are now staying at the home of Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla. Lieutenant Leahy is attached to the Boston, which, with the other ships of the Pacific Squadron, was ordered to return to San Francisco harbor last week. Mr. and Mrs. Marriner, of San Francisco, and their daughter, Miss Mary Marriner, are guests at the Apartment House. Miss Marriner is the fiancée of Ensign Wallace Bertholf, who is now here with his ship, the Perry.

Comdr. John H. L. Holcombe, of the Independence, who was granted a month's leave, has left for San Diego to join Mrs. Holcombe, who had preceded him, for a visit to Mexico. Comdr. and Mrs. George B. Ransom are entertaining Mrs. E. Ransom, of San Francisco. They also had as their guests for several days the latter's daughter and her two sons. Comdr. Lucien Young, who has been in San Francisco for nearly two weeks, came up to the yard this morning for duty and is the guest of Col. Lincoln Karmany at the barracks.

Three companies of marines from the yard and nearly all the marine officers are still on duty in San Francisco, the only officers from the barracks who were here one day this week being Lieut. Arthur Stokes, who has not yet been discharged from the hospital after treatment for a badly sprained ankle, and who is still obliged to walk with a cane, and Lieut. Lee B. Purcell. All others have been sent to the ruined metropolis. Each day the tugs have gone back and forth carrying supplies. Telegraphic information was received Tuesday from the paymaster general stating that 10,000 rations were being sent here from New York and 36,000 pounds of supplies from Seattle, and that Mare Island was to be made the distributing point. Some idea of the impossibility of getting telegraphic communication with the outside world may be gathered from the fact that the overland limited, arriving from the East last Tuesday evening, brought into California 10,000 telegrams, and thousands of telegrams have been brought in by trains arriving since that day. Telegrams were placed upon the limited train, as it was thought that that would be the quickest way for them to reach their destination. Of course, Mare Island, like all other places, suffered in this respect, and although Rear Admiral McCalla attempted to get a wire through to the Department last Friday, asking for authority to use the hospital ship Relief for the injured in San Francisco, it was not until Wednesday that the necessary orders in regard to the matter were received.

The fitting up of the Relief as an up-to-date hospital ship was stopped a year or more ago, when the work was about a month from completion. When authority to use her in the present emergency was received a large force of men were put to work on her, so that she might be ready to leave for the lower bay Wednesday evening, it being intended to tow her down. By keeping a force at work that night, however, it was found that her machinery could be sufficiently overhauled to permit her making the trip under her own steam. Accordingly, she was prepared to sail yesterday, with Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd in command. All the cots, mattresses, surgical supplies, etc., as well as

rations for three hundred people for a period of thirty days, were placed aboard, but apparently to no avail, for the Relief still lies at the yard. It is understood that the Army, which desires to have full charge of affairs at the present time, has stated that it does not require the services of the Relief in the present emergency. With the orders for the Relief came instructions to prepare the Alert at once for the use of the California Naval Reserve, for use both as a headquarters and for a hospital ship.

Preparations were made last week to care for 120 patients at the naval hospital here, and it was intended that all cases requiring critical surgical treatment should be taken there, while the Vallejo Relief Committee would care for the other injured at the Naval Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, in Vallejo, where the four-story building and services of the employees of the institution were turned over to the committee for the emergency. Only a very few cases, however, were taken to the naval hospital, while at the Young Men's Christian Association over 130 patients have been cared for in a week's time. All the doctors and surgeons of Vallejo were in attendance at the latter place, and there was a corps of trained and volunteer nurses. Yesterday Rear Admiral McCalla visited the Young Men's Christian Association and stated that the Government had accommodations for the injured at the naval hospital and would care for them there. The offer was immediately accepted, as the Young Men's Christian Association had tendered the use of their building simply for the emergency, and its own business had necessarily been suspended. Accordingly, all the injured were removed to the hospital in the yard yesterday afternoon.

The many hundred refugees who sought shelter in Vallejo have nearly all departed, either returning to San Francisco or journeying on to relatives at distant points. Free transportation was furnished them for points as far distant as Ogden, Portland and El Paso. The people of San Francisco have taken hold with a courage and grit which could not be surpassed by any people in the world.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 2, 1906.

Col. J. Hollis Wells, commanding officer of the 71st Regiment, N.Y.N.G., has offered a handsome cup as a trophy for an annual competition in rifle shooting between teams of the 71st and the Naval Academy. The first match between the two will take place here on May 19. The other dates for the midshipmen's team are May 5, Maryland National Guard officers, and May 12, District of Columbia National Guard officers. Lieut. Harris Laning, U.S.N., is instructor of small arms practice.

Four Naval Academy records were broken Saturday in the annual inter-class field and track meet. They were as follows: half-mile run, by Rankin; pole vault, by Burford; putting sixteen-pound shot, by McConnell; throwing sixteen-pound hammer, by Le Bourgeois. The class of 1906 gained the largest number of points, forty-two. The record of the other classes was: 1907, 32, and 1909, 21; 120-yd. hurdle, Turner, time, 16 3-5 secs., second, Shafroth; 100-yd. dash, Carey, time, 10 1-5 secs., second, Burg; pole vault, Burford, height, 10 ft. 3 ins., second, Abbott and Stephenson, tied; mile run, Rankin, time, 4 mins. 53 2-5 secs., second, Carmichael; 440-yd. dash, Carey, time, 54 secs., second, Holcomb; 220-yd. hurdle, Turner, time, 29 secs., second, Shafroth; half-mile run, Rankin, time, 2 mins. 4 secs., second, Lynch; 220-yd. dash, Carey, time, 23 1-2 secs., second, Burg; high jump, Lauman, height, 5 ft. 9 1-8 ins., second, Oswald and Abbott, tied; hammer throw, Le Bourgeois, distance, 103 ft. 5 ins., second, Northcroft; shot-put, McConnell, distance, 38 ft. 2 ins., second, Chambers; broad jump, Burg, distance, 19 ft. 10 1-4 ins., second, Carey.

Great interest is being taken here in a game of baseball, which has been arranged between the naval officers here and a nine from the Baltimore Club. The game is expected to be a social event as well as of athletic interest. Col. Charles F. Macklin, of the 4th Regiment, and a graduate of the Naval Academy, has undertaken to organize the Baltimore Club men and the officers will have such former stars as Dr. Paul Dashiell, Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Robertson and Lieut. W. R. Sayles, jr.

The Pennsylvania Varsity crew redeemed itself Saturday afternoon from last season's defeat by the midshipmen by turning the tables and winning in a two-mile race on the Severn by a full three lengths. The Quaker oarsmen took the lead at the start, and were never headed, winning in 10:25. The time of the midshipmen's first crew was 10:36 1-4. The race Saturday was still further a reversal of that of last season, inasmuch as the freshmen, who won then, lost Saturday to the Navy second crew. The Navy juniors went over the course in 10:45, and the Pennsylvania freshmen were about a length and a half behind, finishing in 10:54. The race between the two junior crews was the prettier contest of the two. Although all four of the crews were entered in the one race, soon after the start it developed into practically two races. For two-thirds of the course the two junior boats were neck and neck, but in the last part of the race the Navy forged ahead.

John M. Yates, '06, L.S., captain of the track team and left end of the Yale eleven of last year, will coach the football team of the Naval Academy next fall. Yates played three years on the Andover eleven and captained it his last year, when he played tackle. Yates went direct from Andover to the Law School, and has been on the Yale football squad three years. Injuries prevented him from playing his best game at Yale until last fall. As football player and track captain at Yale, he has shown the qualities which go to make a good coach. He should have success in his new work.

The resignation of Midshipman Arthur C. Martin, New York, of the senior class, has been accepted. Also the resignation of Lafayette L. Hodges, of Okala, Mass., fourth class, because of defective eyesight.

By timely batting, aided in several cases by the ragged fielding of the opposing players, the midshipmen's baseball team, Saturday afternoon, defeated the nine of Bucknell College by the score of 11 to 3. Bucknell got one more hit than did the midshipmen, but they were well scattered except in the first three innings, in each of which they scored a run. Although the locals made three errors, none was responsible, as the three runs made by the visitors were earned. After making a good start, the Bucknell players went to pieces, and for the rest of the contest played in ragged form. In all, they made fourteen errors. There were no particular features of the game except for the home run drives of Parsons, of Bucknell, and Cohen and Thibault for Annapolis. Both of the middies scored a runner ahead of them. The visitors were also slow in running the bases, and several men were cut off in attempting to steal. Six of Bucknell's hits were made in the first three innings, after which Needham steadied down and allowed but three scattered singles.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., May 2, 1906.

Activity reigns at all the Army posts along the New England coast, especially at Fort Banks, Winthrop, the headquarters of Col. John M. K. Davis, Art. Corps. The various quarters have received fresh coats of gray paint with yellow trimmings, and the lawns and tennis court are now in commission. Concerts, twice a week, by the 10th Artillery band, are resumed, and preparations are being made for the first field day of the season, May 10. Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, of the colonel's staff, who has served so faithfully under three colonels successively, is to be transferred shortly, much to the regret of his brother officers and civilian friends.

Mrs. Homer, wife of Major William B. Homer, of Fort Warren, is convalescing from an annoying illness. Col. Allan C. Kelton, U.S.M.C., and family are spending some weeks at Melrose, Mass., before going to Portsmouth, N.H., where they have taken quarters at the Rockingham for the summer. Colonel Kelton goes to the navy yard at that place. Col. and Mrs. Thomas N. Wood, U.S.M.C., are nicely settled at the Boston Navy Yard, and Mrs. Wood is likely to receive much social courtesy, especially at the hands of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in which she holds membership in Washington, D.C., her native city.

A number of large ships are in port here; the Cleveland returned from Annapolis, Monday, for completion of repairs, and

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DORCHESTER, MASS.

sails next week; the Texas is in for extensive repairs, and sailing away Tuesday for Chesapeake Bay was the Rhode Island. Taking her place is the New Jersey, which goes into commission May 25.

Lieut. Col. Edward H. Eldredge, M.V.M., of the 8th Infantry, was elected commander of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, succeeding Brig. Gen. Embury Clark, M.V.M. Col. James P. Parker, of the Naval Brigade, and member of the staff of Governor Guild, was chosen as lieutenant commander, and Gen. Charles K. Darling, ex-colonel of the 6th Infantry, was elected registrar. For six years the Corps of Coast Artillery, M.V.M., formerly the 1st Heavy Artillery Regiment, has been without a "sky pilot." Rev. George Winthrop Sargent was elected to that office at the last armory meeting.

Governor Guild has sent a strong letter to the House Representatives of Massachusetts urging support of bill 7136, to increase the efficiency of the militia and promote rifle practice. This will raise the appropriation here from \$31,000 to \$62,000 annually.

Paul Jones Chapter, D.A.R., organized here to honor the Navy, was represented at Annapolis by its regent, Marion H. Brazier, who was a special State delegate, and by several honorary and associate members, notably Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Alfred A. Kendall, Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue, Mrs. Frederick Warren and Mrs. Jesse Cox Johnson. At the annual meeting, Tuesday, May 8, Mrs. Thomas N. Wood, wife of Colonel Wood, U.S.M.C., will be a special guest. M. H. B.

PORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 29, 1906.

Lieut. W. W. Overton, 15th Cav., is spending a month's leave in New York City. Lieut. T. D. Barber, U.S.M.C., arrived in Burlington last Friday and became the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Barber. He has just returned from duty in Cuba and will remain in the city for a week. Mrs. Teresa Dean, mother of Capt. Warren Dean, left early in the week for New York, after making an extended visit in the post. Major T. D. Keleher of Burlington has returned from New York after a brief visit. Lieut. I. S. Martin, 15th Cav., has purchased a valuable horse to take the place of one he lost some weeks ago. The officers and ladies of the garrison enjoyed a pleasant hop Friday evening, the 15th Cavalry orchestra furnishing the music.

Troop E has received a set of new maroon-colored baseball uniforms, with their troop letter worked in blue. The uniform is very pretty and will make its first appearance Saturday, when they cross bats with Troop H. The first game of the post league will be played Sunday afternoon between Troops M and B.

There are at least twenty-five crows in the post owned by the different organizations, and last summer they proved very destructive to post gardens. This will be remedied by having them driven to the flats below the post and cared for by a herder.

Troops A and D have made the lawns in front of their quarters very pretty with flower bed figures, showing the letters of the troop and number of regiment. The head and foot irons of the old-style bunks, condemned last summer, have been put to an excellent use as a nice low fence to protect the lawns from being run over. The idea was originated by Troop A.

The post was wild with enthusiasm Wednesday afternoon when the Burlington High School baseball team appeared, backed by a hundred of their rooters, to answer the challenge of the 23d Battery team. The game was brisk from start to finish, but the battery proved themselves a little superior, with a score of 3 to 2.

A large and handsomely framed picture of Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, has been added to the wall decorations of the Young Men's Christian Association of Burlington.

The teams of Troops H and M crossed bats last Sunday afternoon in a game of hotly contested baseball, H defeating M by a score of 5 to 4.

At a regular meeting of Lawton Lodge No. 29, Knights of Pythias, of Winooski, whose membership is made up almost entirely of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of this post, \$25 was voted for the San Francisco relief fund.

Half of the garrison was turned out with wet sacks and a hose wagon to fight a forest fire last Tuesday evening, near the Central Vermont Railroad. The flames were extinguished after a brisk fight.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, April 24, 1906.

The farewell reception and hop at the post given Tuesday evening, April 17, was the most elaborate affair since the holiday season. The event was arranged in honor of the batteries about to be transferred to D. A. Russell, and was under the management of Major Allen M. Smith, Capt. John F. Madden and Lieut. R. E. Beebe. The hall was hung with military trappings, and the handsome flags and guidons of the regiment were used as well. A punch table gayly decorated in red to harmonize with the walls was at the upper end, and from the supper room a buffet supper was served late in the evening. The receiving party including Col. and Mrs. B. C. Lockwood, Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Sturges, Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Le May, Lieut. and Mrs. John Lund, Lieut. and Mrs. B. L. H. Williams and the bachelor officers, stood to the right of the entrance and received during the early evening, but later all joined in the dancing. All the people of the garrison and numbers of their friends from town enjoyed the affair, which was beautifully planned and perfectly carried out.

The anxiety at the post was relieved on the Monday following

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the disaster in San Francisco by news from many of those who were there. Lieut. L. C. Brinton, whose mother was in San Francisco and alone, left here Saturday night and passed Mrs. Brinton on the way. Mrs. Brinton is now at Douglas with the Eastons, who have with them also Mrs. Brugiere and Mrs. Hill, sister and grandmother of Mrs. Easton and Miss MacLouth. Mrs. W. H. Point has received word from her brother at San Mateo that they are all well and safe, and word has come from the Morrises that, although they were in a hotel and lost everything, they, including Mrs. Francis M. Morrow, little Frances, Madame Morrow and Mrs. Boniface, are at the Presidio and are cared for.

Lieut. L. S. Ryan, who has been on sick leave for a short time, is back at his post of duty. Mrs. Styer, wife of Capt. H. D. Styer, now stationed at Logan as military instructor at the Agricultural College, is in the city with her children for a visit of a few weeks with her parents, Major and Mrs. Edmund Wilkes. The Styers expect to leave early in the summer to rejoin their regiment in the Philippines. Mrs. Daniel Le May will not leave with the batteries when they go to Fort D. A. Russell. She will remain here a month or so longer and keep the two boys in school till Dr. Le May gets settled in Fort Ethan Allen, where he goes after the batteries are located at Russell. Mrs. B. H. L. Williams, wife of Lieutenant Williams, has gone from Douglas and will visit friends in Fort D. A. Russell till the arrival of the batteries. Mrs. E. P. Pendleton, who has been in Southern California for the past few weeks, is home at the post, having arrived over the Salt Lake route last Tuesday. Capt. Albert S. Brooks was a guest at the post on Sunday, April 17, on his way back to Fort Logan from a business trip to California. Mrs. S. D. Sturgis left last Thursday for a visit with her parents in St. Paul before she joins Captain Sturgis at Fort D. A. Russell.

FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., April 25, 1906.

Col. Alfred C. Sharpe left on Monday for San Francisco to find Mrs. Sharpe and Lieut. Howard V. Sharpe, who are in that city, and from whom he could not hear. Friends in this city feel great anxiety over the continued silence, as Mrs. Sharpe is one of the most popular matrons in society. During Colonel Sharpe's absence Capt. C. L. Bent has charge of the inspection tour, and spent Tuesday in Dardanelle. Capt. and Mrs. Bent have returned to Fort Roots after a visit to Mrs. W. F. Berge. Telegrams have been received announcing the safety of Mrs. E. G. Cohen, Mrs. C. L. Bent's mother; Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Whitfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Tilman Campbell, all of San Francisco.

Mrs. Charles Lyman Bent has organized a movement for raising contributions for the sufferers in San Francisco. All articles will be sent direct to the Red Cross Society. Mrs. Bent is assisted in this work by a number of women prominent in society. Among these are Mesdames William Ayres Cook, Logan H. Roots, William Starr Mitchell, George B. Rose, Hayley M. Bennett, Helen M. Norton and Thomas E. Burrow.

Mrs. Harry K. Cochran entertained with a dual card party on Tuesday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Arthur Cobb, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Misses Nancy Nelson (Va.), and Emery (Canada). The handsome colonial home was flower-decked for the occasion. The halls and drawing rooms held a wealth of Easter lilies and roses, with relief effects in smilax and galax vines. One hundred handsomely gowned guests were in attendance, prominent among these were Mesdames C. L. Bent, J. M. Phalen, Robert Weeks and Milo Corey, of Fort Roots.

On Thursday the post held day of the season was held, and much interest attended each event. The 100-yd. dash was won by Thomas Fisher, 44-yd. dash by Charles Menow, and wheelbarrow race by Thomas Fisher. The basketball contest was won by Co. E, tent pitching contest by Private Sands, Co. E; high jump, P. Q. M. Sgt. Post. The event of great interest was the rifle competitions. The new Springfield, lately received by the troops, were used. Co. F won with a score of 204 to 192 in its favor. The baseball team played the athletics at West End Park on Saturday.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., April 30, 1906.

The first Cincinnati to reach the city from San Francisco, since the terrible calamity, is Mrs. Lettie May, now of the Alms Hotel. Mrs. May is loud in her praises of the work of the Army, and especially of Capt. L. D. Wildman, U.S.A., at the Presidio. "I owe my life to Captain Wildman," she said. "My gratitude to him is beyond expression—had he been a little less kind, a little less considerate to three helpless women we would have been burned to death with no possibility of rescue." Mrs. May and party were rescued from the St. Francis Hotel, and driven to the Presidio in a U.S. commissary wagon over fissures in the street two feet wide, and through avenues of flames. Mrs. May declares the work of the soldiery a miracle of quickness and coolness. The first shock had hardly passed, when General Funston had fire lines drawn and danger signals posted everywhere.

Major Tillson, post commander, has had posts with connecting chains erected at the three most northern entrances to the post, to keep out vehicles, especially automobiles, which have been speeding through the post at about forty miles an hour. The people of this vicinity have a sentiment for the gallant 6th Infantry, so long stationed at this post, and any direct news from that regiment is hailed with joy. Relatives and friends have been interested in a letter from Capt. D. W. Ryther, 6th Inf., now in the Philippines, to his little son, Teddy, who is with his maternal grandparents, Judge and Mrs. William Pen-

ley, of Covington. The letter is dated at Zamboanga, March 11, and gives some account of the fight near Jolo.

Lieut. L. M. Hathaway has gone to St. Louis in charge of a carload of medical supplies for San Francisco, and during his absence Mrs. Hathaway will visit her home in Owensboro, Ky. Miss Weir has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hathaway. Chaplain J. L. Hunter delivered an illustrated lecture in the gymnasium hall on Thursday evening on "Beautiful San Francisco," in which he showed views of buildings now destroyed by fire and earthquake. Chaplain Hunter also delivered an illustrated lecture on the Philippines, Wednesday night, in the Second Presbyterian church, Cincinnati. Lieut. and Mrs. Winn, of Portland, Me., who have been the guests of Prof. and Mrs. William K. Morris, of Mt. Pleasant avenue, for the past month, left this week for Winchester, Ky., for a short stay.

The friends of Ernest Helm, editor of the Morning Herald, Lexington, Ky., who was, at one time, editor of the Kentucky Post, Covington, will be interested to know that he has just been notified of his appointment to a lieutenantancy in the Constabulary Service in the Philippines.

A hurry-up order was received here Friday directing a detachment of the 4th Infantry to proceed at once to Canton, Ohio, to relieve the detachment of the 27th Infantry, which has been guarding President McKinley's tomb. The latter will go to San Francisco. Companies I, K and M sent each, eight men, under command of Lieutenant Waterman. Their departure leaves a very small garrison here, and it is rumored that the 1st Battalion of the 4th at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Fort Slocum, N.Y., will arrive here May 1.

Miss Artee Griffith, of Owensboro, Ky., came down on Friday from Oxford College, Ohio, to visit Lieut. and Mrs. Hathaway here.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., April 25, 1906.

On Friday, the twentieth, Lieut. and Mrs. Upton Birnie lost their eight months' old baby girl. The shock of her death was intensified by the short illness, which lasted only five hours. Little Elizabeth was the brightest and fairest of babies, and her short life had brightened the lives, not only of her heart-broken parents, but of their neighbors. Mr. and Mrs. Birnie are most popular, and their sorrow distresses the entire garrison. The funeral was held in the post cemetery, the pall-bearers being Lieutenants Mastellar, Moore, Boreb, and others.

Major H. M. Chittenden, C.E., was a visitor at this post on Tuesday. Lieut. Col. L. H. Walker, of Fort Stevens, Ore., was here on Saturday, examining the papers of the garrison school, in international law. He was the guest of the commanding officer, Capt. M. M. Mills. Lieut. Granville Sevier has returned from San Francisco, where he underwent his examination for promotion. Lieut. C. A. Clark was in Seattle three days of the week, attending to the U.S.S. Thomas, which went into dry-dock to receive a complete overhauling.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., April 28, 1906.

Saturday evening Major and Mrs. B. H. Cheever entertained with a very handsome dinner, the guests being Colonel Rodgers, Capt. and Mrs. Byram, Capt. and Mrs. Furlong and Lieut. and Mrs. Karnes. Tuesday evening the Officers' Club entertained the garrison at cards. Prizes were won by Mrs. Furlong and Lieutenant Biddle. The Ladies' Card Club met at Mrs. Turner's on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Jones carried off the prizes.

The garrison was thrown into a great state of excitement on Thursday afternoon by an order from department headquarters for one squadron to hold itself in readiness to leave for San Francisco upon receipt of further instructions. Colonel Rodgers designated the 2d Squadron, under Major Cheever, for the duty and active preparations were at once begun. On Friday, however, the order was revoked, much to the disappointment of those immediately concerned.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A.
2. Northern Division—Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Louis, Mo. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore F. Wint, U.S.A. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Col. O. J. Sweet, 28th Inf., in temporary command.
3. Southwest Division—Hqrs., Oklahoma City. O.T. Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.
4. Pacific Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A.
5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. J. F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. J. A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

ENGINEERS.

Band and E, F, G and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; C and D, Ft. Mason, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Bks., D.C.; B, Presidio S.F., Cal.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, San Francisco; B and D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E and H, Benicia Bks., Cal.; F, I and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibson, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
2d Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
5th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; E, G and I, Ft. Apache, Ariz.
6th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Mendenhall, S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
9th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Jefferson Bks., Mo.

10th Cav.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Ft. MacKenzie, Wyo.

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- 11th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Meyer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.
14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; L, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, K and M, Presidio of S.F., Cal.
15th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

- | Battery and Station. | Battery and Station. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 2d. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 17th. Vancouver Bks. |
| 3d. Ft. Meyer, Va. | 18th. Vancouver Bks. |
| 4th. Ft. Meyer, Va. | 19th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. |
| 5th. Manila, P.I. | 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. |
| 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 22d. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 8th. Manila, P.I. | 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 9th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 24th. Presidio S.F., Cal. |
| 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. | 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 11th. Ft. Adams, R.I. | 26th. Manila, P.I. |
| 12th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 13th. Manila, P.I. | 28th. Manila, P.I. |
| 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. | 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. |

COAST ARTILLERY.

- | Company and Station. | Company and Station. |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. | 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y. | 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. |
| 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 65th. Presidio S.F., Cal. |
| 4th. Jackson Bks., La. | 66th. Presidio S.F., Cal. |
| 5th. Ft. Screven, Ga. | 67th. Presidio S.F., Cal. |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. |
| 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. | 70th. Presidio S.F., Cal. |
| 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 10th. Presidio S.F., Cal. | 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 11th. Key West Bks., Fla. | 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. | 74th. Ft. Williams, Me. |
| 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 75th. Ft. Preble, Me. |
| 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga. | 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 17th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. | 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. |
| 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. |
| 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 21st. Ft. Howard, Md. | 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. |
| 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. |
| 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. | 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. | 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. |
| 27th. Presidio S.F., Cal. | 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. | 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me. |
| 29th. Presidio S.F., Cal. | 91st. Jackson Bks., La. |
| 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. |
| 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. | 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. | 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. |
| 38th. Presidio S.F., Cal. | 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. |
| 39th. Ft. Howard, Md. | 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. | 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C. |
| 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 103d. Ft. Howard, Md. |
| 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. | 104th. Ft. Washington, Md. |
| 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. | 105th. Presidio S.F., Cal. |
| 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. | 107th. Ft. Preble, Me. |
| 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. | 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. |
| 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. | 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 49th. Ft. Williams, Me. | 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. |
| 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del. |
| 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. | 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. | 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. |
| 54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y. | 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. |
| 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 117th. Ft. Fremont, S.O. |
| 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 119th. Ft. Mott, N.J. |
| 58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Monroe, Va. | 120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass. |
| 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. | 121st. Key West, Bks., Fla. |
| 60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio S.F., Cal. | 122d. Key West, Fla. |
| | 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| | 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. |
| | 125th. Ft. Michie, N.Y. |
| | 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash. |

INFANTRY.

- 1st Inf.—Manila, P.I.
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
3d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B and C, Ft. W. H. Seward, Alaska; Ft. Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska.
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A and C, Columbus Bks., O.; B and D, Ft. Slocum, N.Y.; E and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.
5th Inf.—A, B, C and D, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Plattsburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
7th Inf.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Ft. Harrison, Mont.;

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 8th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
 9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; B, Ft. Porter, Buffalo, N.Y.
 10th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Honolulu, H.I.
 11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
 12th Inf.—Sailed from Manila for the United States April 16, 1906.
 13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 14th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
 15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 17th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. McPherson, Ga.
 18th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
 19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 20th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.
 21st Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 22d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; K and M, Angel Island, Cal.; I and L, Point Bonita, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
 23d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Madison Bks., N.Y.; I and K, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.; L and M, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
 24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
 25th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; A, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.
 26th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; A, C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; K, L and M, Ft. Brown, Texas; B and I, Ft. Ringgold, Texas.
 27th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
 28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; L and M, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.
 29th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H and L, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, B, C and D, Ft. Logan, Colo.; I, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; K and M, Ft. DuChesne, Utah.
 30th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Ft. Reno, O.T.
 Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.
 Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.
 All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

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 GENERAL HENRY KNOX. Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.O. Address Ft. St. Philip, La.
 COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD. Capt. Lloyd England, commanding. Address Ft. Washington, Md., until June 1.
 MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD. Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding. Fort Monroe, Va., until May 25.

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SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

From San F. to Manila.	From Manila to San F.
SHERMAN May 5	THOMAS May 5
LOGAN May 25	SHERIDAN May 25
THOMAS June 15	SHERMAN June 15
SHERIDAN July 5	LOGAN July 5
SHERMAN July 25	THOMAS July 25
LOGAN Aug. 15	SHERIDAN Aug. 15
THOMAS Sept. 5	SHERMAN Sept. 5
SHERIDAN Sept. 25	LOGAN Sept. 25
SHERMAN Oct. 15	THOMAS Oct. 15
LOGAN Nov. 5	SHERIDAN Nov. 5
THOMAS Nov. 25	SHERMAN Nov. 25
SHERIDAN Dec. 15	LOGAN Dec. 15
SHERMAN Jan. 5, 1907	THOMAS Jan. 5, 1907

*Will carry troops.

BRITISH ARMY STATISTICS.

Notwithstanding the earnest complaints which Field Marshal Lord Roberts and his fellow reformers have made against the size and condition of the British army, official statistics indicate that, numerically at least, it is not as hopeless as it might be. The "Annual Report on the British Army" recently issued from the War Office by order of the Army Council, shows that the United Kingdom has well toward three-quarters of a million of men who are in some sense "under arms." They are organized as follows:

Regular forces.....	274,885
Army reserve.....	94,770
Militia.....	92,672
Militia reserve.....	7,657
Militia (Channel Islands, etc.).....	5,168
Imperial Yeomanry.....	25,159
Honorable Artillery Company.....	529
Volunteers (Great Britain).....	252,360
Volunteers (Bermuda).....	171

Total 753,371

This total was for the year beginning on Oct. 1 last. After certain deductions the effective strength of the regular army is set down at 254,748. There was a net decrease during the year of 14,739, including 3,085 struck off as deserters. Permanent pensions were granted to the number of 3,178, while temporary pensions numbered 2,126. No fewer than 9,970 men were tried by court-martial, but the percentage to ordinary strength was only 3.43, the lowest average for the last decade. On the other hand, 52.77 per cent. of the men were in possession of good conduct badges.

Of the non-commissioned officers and men on the regimental strength of the several arms, the following proportions were born in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland:

England.....	190,192
Wales.....	4,553
Scotland.....	20,388
Ireland.....	27,785

Of the remainder, 9,553 were British subjects born in India, the colonies, or abroad, 557 were foreigners, and 1,720 were "not reported" as to nationality.

In reply to a Parliamentary inquiry, the First Lord of the Admiralty stated that he had called for a return of the parentage of the boys who had gone to Osborne since its formation. The following classes are represented: Sons of peers, 11; of army officers, 161; of naval officers, 88; of clergymen, 83; of merchants and manufacturers, 67; of barristers, 31; of solicitors, 47; of medical men, 46; of civil servants, 49; of schoolmasters, university professors and the like, 14; of chartered accountants, stockbrokers and members of Lloyd's, 24; of bank managers and clerks, 17; of brewers, 10; of land agents, 14; of colonial landowners and planters, 14; of country gentlemen and farmers, 90; of persons classed as independent, 48; of others classed as miscellaneous, 11; and of engineers and architects, 31.

An equestrian statue of the Duke of Cambridge has been completed by Capt. Adrian Jones, and, when cast in bronze, will be placed in the center of Whitehall, in front of the new War Office. The Duke, in field marshal's uniform, is seated on a magnificent horse, one hand bearing the baton of authority, the other holding the reins. The likeness is said to be admirable.

THE JAPANESE SOLDIER.

The Japanese soldier, Major Kuhn describes in his report, as patient, polite and fond of athletics, his favorite sport being wrestling. "In his personal habits," the author adds, "the Japanese soldier is distinguished from those of other lands by a number of noteworthy characteristics. His is naturally of a very quiet and orderly disposition and not given to roaming about when off duty as is the American. It was frequently remarked that from all outward evidences there were very few soldiers about, yet we knew in fact that the quiet villages held many thousands. When not on duty the Japanese soldier prefers to remain indoors sleeping, reading or writing letters, of which latter they seem particularly fond. Sobriety is another most striking characteristic of the Japanese soldier and although beer and sake followed closely behind the troops on the march and the canteen was manifest everywhere, drunkenness was almost unknown. I can honestly say that while I have on several occasions seen a man slightly under the influence I never saw a single case of a real drunk. Cleanliness is another ingrained virtue of the soldier and his efforts to obtain his daily bath, or rather wash, were both amusing

BABY'S TORTURING HUMOR

Ears Looked as If They Would Drop Off
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"I feel it my duty to parents of other poor suffering babies to tell you what Cuticura has done for my little daughter. She broke out all over her body with a humor, and we used everything recommended, but without results. I called in three doctors. They all claimed they could help her, but she continued to grow worse. Her body was a mass of sores, and her little face was being eaten away; her ears looked as if they would drop off. Neighbors advised me to get Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and before I had used half of the cake of Soap and box of Ointment the sores had all healed, and my little one's face and body were as clear as a new-born babe's. I would not be without it again if it cost five dollars, instead of seventy-five cents. Mrs. George J. Steese, 701 Coburn St., Akron, Ohio."

and pathetic. Whenever the army halted bath tubs would be improvised from every available object, the large Chinese stone jars used for domestic purposes and empty sake casks being favorite forms."

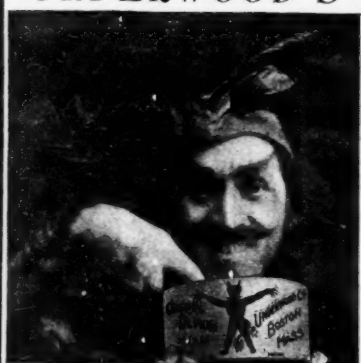
FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Japanese battleship *Kashima* had her official trials April 3, just twelve months after she was launched. The program of trials embraced preliminary progressive runs over the Admiralty measured knot for the purpose of verifying speed corresponding to varying revolutions, twenty-four hours' trial at four-fifths power, an eight hours' trial at full power, gun-firing trials to test the structure of the vessel, torpedo trials; stopping, starting, steering, and circling trials. The whole of these trials were satisfactorily concluded within the period of eight days. Three rounds were fired from each of the four 12-inch, four 10-inch, twelve 6-inch, and smaller guns, which were trained at angles calculated to exert the most severe test upon the structure of the vessel and upon the gun mountings; but no damage was sustained, either by the hull of the vessel or by the gun mountings. The machinery worked with smoothness and regularity, and no hitch of any kind occurred. The mean power developed throughout the twenty-four hours worked out at close upon 13,000, with mean revolutions 113.6, and mean speed 18 knots. The mean speed developed during the eight hours' full speed trial was 19.242 knots, the mean revolutions being slightly over 123, and the corresponding indicated horsepower 17,280. During the last two hours of the trial the revolutions increased somewhat, approaching 125; this slight increase gave the vessel a speed of 19 1-2 knots. The coal consumption on the eight hours' full power trial worked out at 2.12 lb. per indicated horsepower per hour, and on the twenty-four hours' trial at 1.86 lb. per indicated horsepower per hour. The guaranteed speed was 18 1-2 knots. On the trials the vessel was at her full draught. The program of trials was completed by the firing of torpedoes from the five submerged tubes with which the vessel is fitted. On these trials the vessel steamed at 15 and 17 knots.

It is announced by the Brest correspondent of *Le Yacht* that the reconstruction of that fine old armored cruiser, the *Dupuy de Lome*, is now complete, and that, lashed alongside the dockyard, she has been making trials of her new engines. The cruiser in question has always been regarded as representing a triumph of French naval architecture, and having been built as far back as 1890, may be considered as a prototype of the class of modern armored cruisers. She is of 6,406 tons displacement and cost originally \$2,080,000. The French battleship *République* is now rapidly approaching completion at Brest, having received all her armament, and should be ready within a short time for her trials. In the *Démocratie*, which is also building at the same port, the turrets and mountings for the 12-inch guns are already in place, so that she, too, is well advanced.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "The Royal Arsenal has not been very busy lately with the work of heavy-gun making, and much of the great machinery has not until recently been running. It is likely, however, that a change will now come over the establishment.

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Heavy siege guns have been completed, and are in the service, and others are under construction. There is the 5.4-inch, which is to take the place of the 4.7-inch siege gun, and is a formidable weapon, 12 feet long, and with an extreme range of 14,000 yards at an elevation of 21 degrees. It was shown in South Africa that heavy guns could be moved, and this new piece is mounted upon a traveling carriage of very strong construction but of moderate weight, having a trail with ordinary double brackets, but without any spade at the point of the trail. When the gun is in position large cast-steel shoes are slipped beneath the wheels, and the recoil is absorbed by two heavy springs placed high up on the flanks of the gun, and a recoil-buffer on the summit of the breech. The breech and breech-screw are of the Wellin type. The gun can be moved to some extent laterally, an arc being contrived beneath the breech and upon the brackets. This gun will be used to replace the 4.7-inch, chiefly in India. A series of heavy coast howitzers, from 9.2-inch downwards, is also in hand, and of heavy land service guns, many of the 9.2-inch caliber have been turned out and are greatly in request. A battery of them has been placed in a position of high command in the Isle of Wight, and others are being mounted. The bases and breeches of these coast guns are being protected with Krupp steel 8-inch and 6-inch armor, and all the heavy work of loading and breech closing is performed automatically. The recoil is absorbed by a powerful hydro-pneumatic cylinder, and is used to train and elevate the gun and raise the projectile. As to the 12-inch gun, it is only being mounted at a few places round our coasts or at foreign coaling stations.

In a test for rapidity of mobilization four infantry regiments of the French garrison at Lunéville left their barracks in one hour and twenty-five minutes after the alarm was given, and the Hussars and artillery followed one hour later.

The entry of Gustavus Adolphus into Frankfurt in 1630 was reproduced during the cavalry tournament at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, March 23 to 25.

According to a statement in the Scientific American, the French military authorities are about to institute extensive experiments with the dirigible airship invented by Colonel Templar, of the war ballooning department of the French army. Colonel Templar has been engaged upon

this aerostat for several years past, and has been assisted in his efforts by the war department. The design of this aerostat follows the usual lines, comprising a cigar-shaped gas vessel 140 feet in length by 25 feet in diameter at the center. Its capacity is about 70,000 cubic feet of hydrogen, and the lifting power is over 6,750 pounds, though the structure itself weighs 1,200 pounds. It is most strongly constructed, the material of the gas envelope being of great thickness, so as to resist tearing and cracking. It is ribbed diagonally and inclosed in a network of fine cord. So stoutly is the envelope constructed, that when inflated the balloon is as solid as a football, and one can walk over it without making the slightest indentation. Forty feet below the gas bag is suspended a light wicker framework shaped like a whale-boat. This carries the forty-horse-power gasoline motor sets, which are of special type, and the disposition of which is carried out upon novel lines. At either end of the framework are placed the propellers, the experiments with which show that in calm weather a speed of twenty miles an hour should be attained. The steering of the airship is effected upon novel lines. The construction of this vessel has been carried on with great secrecy in a house specially provided for the purpose.

Surgical operations in the French army will hereafter require the consent of the patient, given in the presence of witnesses, except when delay may endanger life. Deceased soldiers will be buried in future by the military chaplain instead of by a clergyman chosen by the dying man.

The proceedings in the case of the officers who have been punished for running H.M.S. Donegal ashore in the Gulf of Suez March 1, shows that the two officers primarily responsible for the safe navigation of a ship left the bridge while the ship was in close proximity to a dangerous coast, in order to watch the crew at physical drill, and sign weekly reports, entrusting the sole charge of a first-class cruiser, worth \$5,000,000, to an inexperienced sub-lieutenant, when there were several senior officers available for the duty.

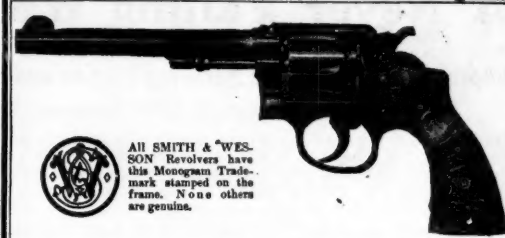
The speed of the new British scouts, which are being built in pairs, is stated to be 25 knots on an eight hours' trial. Their radius of action is not less than 3,000 nautical miles at 10 knots' speed; they are armed with ten 12-pounders, eight 3-pounders, and two 18-inch torpedo tubes above water, and they are protected by sloping protective deck, not less than one and one-half inches thick, or an equivalent in side armor.

On the evening of April 16, during the full power trials of H.M.S. Prince of Wales in the Mediterranean, a bolt at the big end of the high-pressure connecting-rod of the port engine broke, with the result that the top cylinder cover was fractured, and several stokers were scalded by the escaping high-pressure steam—three fatally.

Major Gen. F. W. Kitchener, C.B., during the South African War, introduced the idea of encircling his camp with a trench each night, each man sleeping in it, with accoutrements and rifle ready. The advantage of this was that on the alarm being given every man was already at his post; there was no running to get to the trenches over uncovered ground, or any of the confusion generally associated with night attacks.

A number of naval 6-inch guns have been handed over to the British military authorities as of no further use for naval purposes.

It is announced that the French government have decided to institute a high Council of National Defense, under the control of the President, to ensure unity of action in regard to French naval and military policy. The Journal Officiel states that "the defense of French territory, both home and colonial, depends upon the three



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Ministers of War, Marine and the Colonies, each department having special functions and being individually responsible before the Chambers. The development of the national interests all over the globe and the experience of recent years have emphasized the absolute necessity of creating a central organization for assuring unity of aims and unity of action.

The new German battleships Ersatz Sachsen and Ersatz Bayern will, it is reported, resemble the Dreadnought very closely indeed. The new German armored cruiser C, previously reported to be named Von Buelow, was recently launched and named Scharnhorst. She is of 11,600 tons odd, and carries eight 8.2-inch and six 6-inch guns with 6-inch armor.

A correspondent of the Vancouver, B.C., World suggests that all loyal, able-bodied Canadian subjects would be willing to contribute by direct taxation one dollar per annum towards building one or more men-of-war annually, until the number of first-class battleships shall reach ten in number, besides smaller craft, these ships to be manned by Canadian sailors and maintained in the highest efficiency, ready for any task they may be called upon to perform, and replaced as they become obsolete, when they could be used for coastguard, training ships, etc., or sold to swell the funds. Thus in a few years Canada would possess a powerful navy. He suggests that a loan be raised for the purpose, so that the ships be built in the shortest possible time.

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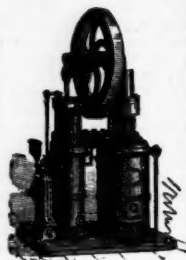
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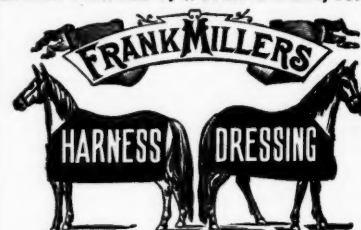
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